THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *AUGUST* 1800.

With a View of ARTHUR'S SEAT, *and Ruins of* ST ANTHONY'S CHAPEL, *from the North.*

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from July 26. to August 25. 1800 in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1800.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
July		M	N.	In. Pts.	
26	30.191	55	76	——	Cloudy
27	30.	60	80	——	Clear
28	30.01	61	78	——	Ditto
29	30.	56	69	——	Ditto
30	30.051	59	79	——	Ditto
31	29.01	66	75	——	Ditto
Aug. 1	29.451	55	67	——	Ditto
2	29.76	60	70	0.04	Showers
3	29.601	52	72	——	Clear
4	29.6	53	64	——	Ditto
5	29.9	53	66	——	Ditto
6	29.351	52	70	0.211	Rain
7	30.015	47	68	——	Clear
8	30.1	56	75	——	Ditto
9	30.125	61	66	——	Ditto
10	30.051	56	72	——	Ditto
11	29.751	55	82	——	Ditto
12	29.9	54	76	——	Ditto
13	30.	46	72	——	Ditto
14	29.71	54	70	0.01	Showers
15	29 831	52	65	——	Cloudy
16	29.941	55	70	——	Clear
17	29.759	60	67	——	Ditto
18	29.79	52	69	——	Ditto
19	29.655	58	76	——	Ditto
20	29.711	52	69	——	Cloudy
21	29.555	51	65	0.0955	Rain
22	29.75	49	58	——	Cloudy
23	29.841	51	60	——	Ditto
24	29.91	52	62	——	Ditto
25	29.862	43	63	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 0.3565

High Water at LEITH for SEPTEMBER 1800.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
M. 1.	⊙ 14	0 40
T. 2.	1 10	1 34
W. 3.	2 0	2 24
Th. 4.	2 50	3 9
Fr. 5.	3 30	3 50
Sa. 6.	4 15	4 36
Su. 7.	5 2	5 24
M. 8.	5 45	6 7
T. 9.	6 30	6 54
W. 10.	7 17	7 43
Th. 11.	8 8	8 33
Fr. 12.	9 0	9 26
Sa. 13.	9 52	10 18
Su. 14.	10 43	11 9
M. 15.	11 34	11 58
T. 16.	——	0 23
W. 17.	0 40	1 13
Th. 18.	1 34	2 0
Fr. 19.	2 26	2 50
Sa. 20.	3 11	3 37
Su. 21.	4 1	4 29
M. 22.	4 51	5 9
T. 23.	5 47	6 15
W. 24.	6 46	7 16
Th. 25.	7 44	8 17
Fr. 26.	8 48	9 19
Sa. 27.	9 49	10 20
Su. 28.	10 47	11 14
M. 29.	11 53	——
T. 30.	0 3	0 30

MOON.

	D. H. M.	
Full Moon	3. 8 26	Morn.
LaſtQrtr.	11. 5 53	Morn.
N. Moon	18. 9 49	Even.
Firſt Qrtr.	25. 5 24	Even.

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FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POEMS OF OSSIAN, AS SAID TO BE COMPOSED IN THE OLD CELTIC LANGUAGE, AND THE STATE OF CELTIC LITERATURE IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Neque ita multo poſt, (ſi hujusmodi furores continuentur,) *Literæ* etiam et *Philoſophia* certiſſime diſcerpitur, adeo ut fragmenta tantum ejus, tanquam naufragii tabulæ inveniantur et barbara tempora ingruant. BACON.

THE reliques of ancient national poetry, tranſmitted to poſterity in their original form, with reſpect to language, matter, and compoſition, highly deſerve the attention of every careful enquirer after truth. As the firſt hiſtorian of a ſavage people, is the Bard inſpired with the grandeur of their heroic atchievements, ſo the beſt account of the various tranſactions of a barbarous nation muſt be gathered from the rude poetic chronicle and fabulous tale. But further, no compoſition of any length, much leſs the rude effuſions of fancy, where hiſtorical narratives are always the firſt ſubjects of imagination, can fail to be ſtrongly impreſſed with the manners and character of the particular age in which it was produced. In the works of Homer, the philoſopher is furniſhed with a picture of the ſtate of ſociety in ancient Greece, and the adjacent countries, which the pencil of modern hiſtory can ſcarcely equal. Another important article to be learned from theſe productions, is the form of the language at a remote and antient period. The native dialect of any literary people muſt be dear to them, as the ſoil of that region they inhabit; and the little improvements which ſcience can effect in this wonderful medium of feeling and thought, muſt altogether depend upon a thorough knowledge of its original powers and peculiar energies. The laſt and greateſt information to be derived from theſe compoſitions we have mentioned, is the progreſs of human imagination, the records of an enchanting faculty, which is daily forming new creations for our wonder and amuſement, under the title of poetical genius. The hiſtorian and philoſopher, the poet and the philologiſt, are equally intereſted in a ſpecies of antiquities, which comprehends in one view the civil, moral, and intellectual hiſtory of man.

Such being actually the truth with regard to theſe productions, it may be eaſily conceived what a nefarious injury the cauſe of knowledge and literature ſuſtains, by forgeries or adulterations of ſuch authentic records. Men whoſe abilities enable them to contaminate the page of their national hiſtory with fable, to deck out the

alluring impoſition with the pillaged charms of the illuſtrious dead, who boldly ſteal the wreath of genius before the eyes of their deluded countrymen, are felons of ſuch daring iniquity, that language fails in expreſſing the enormity of their guilt. *The true hiſtory of genius of every deſcription is the beſt rudiments of excellence in any ſpecies of human knowledge.* That admiration of ſome extraordinary mind, of a Homer for inſtance, or of a Shakeſpeare, which damps, for continued ages, the powers of deſpairing poſterity, is in a great meaſure owing to a total ignorance of the manner by which they arrived at their height of perfection; and this being once known, the artiſt of inferior abilities may follow their ſteps with ſucceſs, and minds congenial to their own ſurpaſs them in exertion. To affirm, that a really illiterate peaſant, or untutored poet, can expreſs ſentiments which he cannot have felt, or thoughts which he had no opportunities of forming, expectations often ſaid to be fulfilled by the vigour of natural genius, is as abſurd as it is unfounded in the annals of the human mind.

The epic poems of Fingal and Temora are forgeries, liable to all theſe accuſations. The author was a man of conſiderable genius, who employed the courſe of his whole life in debaſing the page of truth, in polluting the ſtream of intellectual hiſtory, and expoſing the pliant credulity of youthful taſte to the ridicule inevitably attending the detection of impoſture. An apology, however, is not neceſſary for acquieſcing in a ſpecious ſeries of falſehood, which could dazzle the prying veracity of Gibbon, and which Johnſon was reſcued from believing, only by the fortunate interference of prejudice.

Theſe *ſentimental* compoſitions are aſcribed to a barbarous warrior of the third century. He wrote them in his own language, which ignorance affirms to be perfectly underſtood by every cottager in the North of Scotland, at the immenſe diſtance of fourteen hundred years. The Highland Society has employed its utmoſt care to diſcover any veſtiges of ſuch invaluable genius; but has not found a ſingle fragment, a very ſmall number of Iriſh ballads and modern ſongs excepted, to reward its laudable curioſity. If the ſmalleſt book, out of many in Fingal and Temora, had been produced in any MS. of indiſputable authenticity, the queſtion would have been decided; no ſuch MS. will ever be procured, and the evidence of thoſe who affirm to have ſeen it, is merely the fond production of fraud or ſelf-deluſion. The originals of Dr Smith are plainly of modern compoſition, the Iriſh ballads being taken for the baſis, and the reſt being collected from Macpherſon and the poets.

The hiſtory of * the Scottiſh kingdom of Dalriada, and of the colony from Ireland, in the third century, is a fact eſtabliſhed as fully as any in ancient writings. The Iriſh annals are the only true records of the Weſtern Gael; their language and learning, and every pretenſion to antiquity, are derived from that country. The Pehts, who inhabited moſt of Scotland before their arrival, were originally from Denmark and the coaſts of Germany: the red hair, the blue eyes, and florid countenances of the Caledonians, and even their manners and language, were eaſily recognized by Agricola, who had marked

* The Iriſh records contain a vaſt maſs of materials relative to the hiſtory of the two nations, written by the Chriſtian monks of the age of Bede, and downwards; but theſe are all polluted with much fiction, which has ſince been detailed as truth.

marked the national features on the banks of the Danube and the Rhine. *Britain and Ireland, long before the arrival of the Romans, were ſubdued and colonized by German tribes, which had corrupted the national language of both iſlands, and filled it with terms of foreign extraction; which doting etymology at preſent derives from the Phenician* *. An accurate examination of what have been called the ſiſter dialects of the primæval Celtic language, ſpoken by Adam and Japhet, and the reſt of his family, has convinced me, even to demonſtration, that theſe are nothing elſe but a corrupted jargon of the old Britiſh, in which ten out of every twelve vocables are Teutonic, Latin, or common Engliſh †. The Welch, Corniſh, and Armoric, are dialects more nearly allied than the Welſh and Iriſh; but the words are originally the ſame, and only mutilated, or preſerved entire by the accidental fate of every ſpeech. The grammatical forms have alſo been originally of the ſame caſt; and deficient as they may now appear, their difference ariſes from a ſimilar ſource. Never did a finer field of philological diſcuſſion preſent itſelf on any occaſion, than in theſe dialects. Important concluſions might be deduced, both with regard to the progreſs of language, and the hiſtory of the national antiquities, in numerous inſtances, by a ſound and philoſophical inquirer. All theſe advantages muſt be forfeited by the preſent ſtate of philological ſcience, which is of leſs utility to a modern hiſtorian than the dreams of Deſcartes were to the mind of Newton. What induced the Iriſh antiquarians to print theſe long inveſtigations of their deſcent from the Phenicians; to compare their dialects to thoſe of Hinduſtan, Arabia, China, and Otaheite! The reveries of that brain to which reaſon will never return, are not equally deplorable. The Druidical etymologies of the two Macpherſons, and ſome of our commentators on the Scottiſh ballads, which might well be termed the wildeſt of the wild, are very judicious when compared with them. Can no logician, on the principles of common ſenſe and ſcientific reaſoning, reduce into a ſyſtem of uſeful rules the philoſophy of language!

The Scottiſh dialect of the Iriſh, corrupted as it was with monkiſh Latin, and abundance of Daniſh, arrived in this country with the Dalriadæ. The Iriſh is the real mother tongue, and retains a very long liſt of vocables, either now forgotten or never uſed in Scotland. On the other hand, the Iriſh vocabulary contains all the words, a few modern corruptions excepted, to be found in the Scottiſh Gaelic ‡. Further, the Iriſh

* See, for all theſe inquiries, the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, 4 vols. oct. conſiſting of ſeparate treatiſes on Iriſh literature and antiquities, by Gen. Vallancy, and other members of the Iriſh Antiq. Society; and O'Connor's Ogygia Vindicated; and detection of Macpherſon, in which there are many excellent remarks with regard to the poems attributed to Oſſian.

† Lhuid's Archæolog. Brit. paſſim.

‡ The Brehon laws are written in a more antique form than the other Iriſh books. They, and ſuch pieces of orthography well authenticated, for they are not all ancient, would be to a good Iriſh philologiſt what the fragments of the XII tables, the old inſcriptions, and remains of Ennius were to a Latin one. To compare modern words and phraſes with ancient; to trace the change of letters in the courſe of time; the variations of dialect, and the method how theſe variations were effected; to diſcover the old form of each vocable, and then to deduce its connection with dialects more remote, along with pertinent obſervations on the progreſſive hiſtory of its ſignification, are minutiæ of ſcientific philology on the plan of Bacon, who began with aſcertaining facts, and thence aſcended to general concluſions, which no controverſy can ever diſprove.

Iriſh orthography retains the antient analogical form of the words, from which the modern pronunciation, both in Ireland and Scotland, has been rapidly departing, and which the unfixed ſtate of Highland writing has been conſtantly perverting. For inſtance, the word *magh*, a field, was originally pronounced with the guttural ſound of CH in the Scotch word *loch*; to-day, in Ireland, and in many parts of Scotland it is refined into *may* or *ma*. The ſounds of the letters DH originally like TH in *theſe*; and *bh* and *mh*, now pronounced *v*, but antiently uttered much more fully and diſtinctly, are fairly expreſſed in Iriſh orthography, becauſe that nation poſſeſſes MSS. of date old enough to ſhew the different ſtages of corruption or refinement. Not ſo the Scottiſh Gælic; it has no MS. of any antiquity, or if it have, where are they? Icolumkill was an Iriſh monaſtery, and the Scottiſh monks of the ninth century were Iriſhmen from the parent kingdom, not of the colony of Cairbre. The glaring ignorance of Macpherſon, who affirms that the language of Oſſian could be underſtood by a modern Highlander, is only equalled by his unexampled arrogance in vilifying the Iriſh nation, of which the Scottiſh Gael is only a colony. The annals of the mother country, though abounding in fable, as fooliſhly credited by her believing antiquaries, are ſufficiently accurate with regard to matters of ſuch late tranſaction. The Brehon laws, written in the old language of that nation, are ſcarcely intelligible to the poring reader of manuſcripts. What abſurdity then, to talk of the antiquity of the Scotch Gael, to confound them with the German Caledonians, and to ſpeak of the ſtationary purity of an unwritten language! anaſſertion refuted by the common hiſtory of oral ſounds over all the world, as well as the real ſtate of the matter in the mother kingdom.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

SIR JAMES FOULIS OF COLINTON, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

" Ecce ſupervacuis (nam quid fuit utile naſci)
Ad ſua natalis tempora noſter adeſt."

Colinton, March 26th 1788 *.

My Lord,

THUS I mark the day that was once counted the 15th, but now the 26th of the month, not without a tacit reproof to ſome folk that commonly omit to date their letters. I look upon the date of a friendly epiſtle as containing half the ſubſtance of its contents. I take pleaſure in knowing the exact day when a friend beſtowed ſome thought upon me, teſtified by his writing to me.

My thoughts are now taken up about my future hermitage, about which I have made ſome ſlight beginnings, deferring the finiſhing it for a month or two longer, till I get ſome caſh for a quarry, out of which I am to take the ſtones for its erection. Some new fancies about it have entered into my brain, that will make it exceed every thing I have either ſeen or read of. But before I go about to endeavour to entertain you on this ſubject, I muſt firſt attempt to rectify your Lordſhip's opinion about a matter of this kind, as you told me, " that ſuch things were only once to be looked at, and no more; all the pleaſure conſiſted in the firſt conceit."

Be pleaſed, my Lord, to obſerve, " that when a perſon who has any imagi-

* The birth day of Sir James. *Buchan.*

imagination, and who has read about any thing of that kind, ſees a well-contrived hermitage, it immediately recalls to his mind Montſerrat, and whatever elſe of that nature he has met with in Spenſer, Taſſo, Arioſto, and whatever elſe old bards have ſung,

"Of fairies and enchantments drear,
Where more is meant than meets the ear."

To me, my hermitage recals ſeveral I have ſeen, with little chapels and ſmall vineyards; and it recalls a hermit in Germany, who was a moſt accompliſhed pimp. Theſe are the thoughts ſuch things ought to produce in you, my Lord, and I hope that what I have now written on the point will open to you a new ſource of pleaſure and reflection.

You muſt remember a narrow precipitous paſſage in my bank, by which it was thought improper for *a ſhort-ſighted philoſopher* to paſs with ſpurs. I have amended it, but in ſuch a way, that its ruſticity does not hinder it from affording as great facility, for deſcent or aſcent, as any monarch can find in his ſpacious marble ſtair-caſe *. I choſe two young trees entwiſted with ivy, which I have planted as two poſts to my door. Theſe make a paſſage ſo ſimple, that Lycurgus himſelf could not have found fault with it as being too much laboured. On the ſide oppoſite to the door, near the top of the wall, is to be a window, not of the uſual form, but lying flat length-wiſe, and inſtead of glaſs, it ſhall have an ox's bladder, which will exclude the wind, and all external objects, but admit a "dim religious light."

As the wall is to be formed with clay, it ſhall be ſtuck thick with wall-flower, and other rock plants, and ſhall, from the very firſt, aſſume the air of an old building. In the middle of the area of the cell, the ground ſhall be raiſed about the height of an ordinary grave, on which is to be a flat ſtone, of due dimenſion, to ſerve as a ſeat and table for the hermit, and the following inſcription at the one end, *ſuper hoc quieſco*, and at the other *requieſcam*.

To unfeeling *philoſophical* minds, this will be but a fleeting ſight; but to thoſe who are endowed with more fancy, and more acute feelings, it will preſent ideas of a very ſerious nature. Such objects might have reformed Don Quixote from his chivalry, and have really perſuaded him to follow his ſquire's advice, to turn hermit. You will probably gueſs on whom I was thinking, when I made a ruſtic ſtair-caſe, for the accommodation of thoſe who wear that courtly inſtrument the ſpur; and that I had quite different ſentiments towards the object of my thoughts, from what Brutus and Caſſius had about eighteen centuries ago, on the day of which this is the anniverſary *.

To all the objects above-mentioned, I think only of adding a human ſkull; and if the ſkull were that of a female that had once been handſome, in caſe the old hermit's paſſions ſhould ſtir, they might be repreſſed, by ſeeing what beauty muſt become, and what muſt be the termination of all human enjoyments.

While I am writing this letter, I have received the diſagreeable, but not unexpected account of the death of my worthy friend John Loveday of Caverſham, for whom I entertained the greateſt eſteem, and moſt conſtant regard, theſe three and forty years.

By teſtimonies from different hands, it is confirmed that my correſpondence was one of his greateſt pleaſures in life, and my letters one of the firſt entertainments he produced to

* On Colinton banks, rendered claſſical by the haunts of the learned and worthy Bart. whoſe modeſt merit concealed him from the view of the public.—*Buchan.*

† The ides of March. *Buchan.*

to his learned friends*. Now, therefore, I am of leſs conſequence to any perſon in the world, and can follow him to the next with leſs reluctance. My hermitage will be a proper place to think on, and prepare myſelf for the journey. When you come this way, you may do worſe than take a view of it, and a leave of me. It may be juſtly told me now, "tempus eſt abitre tibi." Yet I find that I have not been quite uſeleſs in the creation, of which I can give a ſtrong inſtance. I once got ſome ſeeds from the famous old cedars of Mount Libanus, and on one of the trees, ſprung from them, a wood pigeon is now hatching her young, and I am very careful that ſhe may not be diſturbed in that pious office. This careful mother is probably the firſt that ever took up her domicil in a Scottiſh cedar. The tree is ſituated near the rudeſt part of my banks, well ſketched in a line that lately met my eye in a modern poem,

"Too ſweetly wild for chance, too greatly bold for art."

To view rural ſcenes, my Lord, and to refer to deſcriptions of their peculiarities in the beſt writers, adds a new beauty to the fields, and obviates the ſatiety of poſſeſſion, or of frequent enjoyment.

"Methinks I know, charm'd with the ſcenes I love,
Each tree a nymph, a god in every grove."

Farewell, *James Foulis.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

THE ruinous Chapel of St Anthony is in length forty-three feet and an half; in breadth eighteen feet, and the ſame in height. At the weſtern end is a tower of nineteen feet ſquare; but of what height at firſt I cannot aſcertain, though by the form of what is ſtanding, I take it to have been about forty feet. The Area of the chapel is in length thirty-two feet, and breadth of twelve, and height of fourteen feet: it has two arched door-ways, and two windows on each ſide, of the ſame form, with a handſome Gothic roof of three compartments. In the ſouthern wall, near the altar, is a ſmall arched Niche, wherein was put the holy water, and another oppoſite, of larger dimenſions, which was ſtrongly fortified, for keeping the pix with the conſecrated bread. Beſides, by the door and arch on the inſide, I imagine there muſt have been an entry from the weſt; and the room over the ſaid arch I take to have been the veſtiary, aſcended to by a ladder, and a few ſteps above the ſaid arch. And without in the wall, at the eaſtern end, was a handſome ſtonern ſeat. This chapel appears to have been encloſed with a ſtonern wall, extending from the weſtern precipice of the hill, along the ſouthern ſide and eaſtern end, to the northern precipice of the ſaid hill.

Maitland's Hiſt. Edin. 1753.

ANECDOTE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

AT a banquet, when ſolving enigmas was one of the diverſions, Alexander ſaid to his courtiers, 'What is that which did not come laſt year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?' A diſtreſſed officer ſtarting up, ſaid, 'It muſt certainly be our arrears of pay.' The king was ſo diverted, that he commanded him to be paid up, and alſo encreaſed his ſalary.

COPY

* Theſe letters, as wholly literary, might ſurely be communicated to the learned world, and would afford a rich ſtore of criticiſm and elegant literature to the public. *Buchan.*

COPY OF A LETTER FROM JOHN BOOTH LACEY, ESQ. TO HENRY LAYING, ESQ.

Clare, Suffolk, Jan. 4, 1800.

SIR,

IT is too notorious, and much to be lamented, that the various means which have been uſed hitherto, for relieving and bettering the condition of the poor and lower claſſes of the people, have proved, generally, ineffectual: *the axe has not been laid to the root*, or elſe the object would have been obtained.

The beſt relief that can be procured for the Poor muſt come from themſelves, viz. *the practice of Economy*. Neither *conſtant work* nor *good wages* will better the condition of them, without Economy (ſo far as relates to diet eſpecially) be enjoined and purſued. It is in vain, and a waſteful uſe of money, to attempt to effect it otherwiſe. We ſee men earning from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per day, and yet they and their families appear in rags and other emblems of poverty; and this poverty, in nine caſes out of ten, originates from ignorance in cookery and wilful waſtery. Food and its modes of preparation are very important matters to them; becauſe *three fourths* of their incomes are expended in this way—and hence, any plan that would tend to leſſen this demand on their incomes, *is ſtriking at the very root of the evil*.

All thoſe plans and projects that have been uſed hitherto, are very tedious and round about ones—vaſt ſums of money expended to little purpoſe. To animadvert on them would extend this addreſs to great length; but I cannot omit noticing one of them in particular—I mean the abſurd cuſtom of diſtributing beef and beer at Chriſtmas to perhaps 2 or 300 people, amounting in the whole to the coſt of the donor, 10, 20, or 40l.; and all for what? For *one* meal, or two at the moſt. After this act of generoſity, theſe benefactors then *falſely* ſuppoſe they have done wonders, and the newſpapers as falſely proclaim them. The Poor are then left to look out elſewhere, for the remaining 364 days in the year. What good can one meal or two do a man, ſuppoſing the beſt in Chriſtendom? Would it not be a much more wholeſome plan to employ this 10, 20, or 40l. in ſome way that would bid fair to procure a decent meal every day in the year? That this may be effected, I firmly believe from my own experience at Norwich, where ſome manufacturing people were the objects.—Firſt, *Encreaſe of Wages* was tried, which failed in bettering their condition apparently.—Next, *a Reward for Induſtry*, and the prize fell to a man who had done the moſt work in a given period, but who had no economical knowledge, or much inclination to attain it—*he worked like a horſe, and ſpent his earnings like an aſs*; and his family became equally troubleſome to a pariſh as thoſe who had earned leſs,—Next, *Soup was cooked for them three days in the week*—This they were very fond of almoſt to a man—It was then cooked *every day*, Sundays excepted, when in a ſhort time they became tired of it, and ſaid they could not *live daily upon ſoup*. It was found at home, there was no economy purſued, ſo ſtill they occaſionally became troubleſome to pariſhes. I am therefore well convinced, that the Soup ſhops eſtabliſhed in all parts of the kingdom won't *remove poverty and wretchedneſs*. The relief will be but temporary, and the moment they ceaſe, for the reaſon above aſſigned, then begins want and wretchedneſs again, unleſs all the victuals the poor eat are provided for by their employers in lieu of wages.

During the hard froſt in 1798, 1799,

1799, application was made to the parish, and to the benevolent residing in it, for a subscription to the poor. Experience having told "that Economy is better than Riches," *Receipts for making good Soups and other dishes* were distributed to the objects of charity, with as much money as would purchase the materials, cooking utensils, &c. with a premium of *Ten Guineas* and *a barrel of ale*, who should prove the most frugal in one month. The consequence was, there became a great struggle for the prizes, that made it rather difficult to judge who was most entitled; but at last were adjudged to two who had employed the saving from income, which was nearly 40l. per cent. *in the purchase of some good and cheap clothing.* Suffice it to say, these people have now become habituated to this frugal cookery, and of course are not so much, or scarce at all, troublesome to any one for relief. The receipts were copied from Melroe's Economical Cookery Book, and Buchan's Observations on Diet.

I have had such thorough proof of the excellence of the above scheme, that I have made purchases of all the good books and receipts I can find; such as from Colquhoun, Rumford, Buchan, Melroe, &c.; had the dishes prepared, tasted, and approved of by others; the books and receipts distributed, with premiums offered for such and such dishes, that have influenced many to pursue the instructions contained, and must in time enforce a better mode of domestic economy.

The expence attending the diffusion of this knowledge has not been more than 2s. 6d. to each object; and should others who wish to befriend the poor, find this mode slighted by them, 2s. 6d. in money or food with such a description of people can be but of little use, and are not worthy of such gratuity. With me, those who despise, or appear to despise my plan, *I mark them* (i. e.) *if they were starving for a bit of bread, I would not relieve them*; and I hold it as a principle, that those who relieve such, *encourage them in their extravagance.*

From the above, I am induced to offer for your consideration a rough sketch of a *Plan of a Society*, proper to be established, for promoting the practice, and diffusing the knowledge of good economy, grounded on precedent similar, as may be found in the Agricultural Societies in this kingdom and elsewhere, viz. "To the Cottager who maintains the largest family of legitimate children, without being troublesome to a parish."—*Ten Guineas.*

Pursuing the above to a further extent, the following will appear eligible as

Premiums.

To any person whose income exceeds not 70l. per year, who can invent the cheapest, most wholesome, and nutritious dish, not yet mentioned or described in any cookery book, or pamphlet considered serviceable to the poor by the Society—*Twenty Guineas.*

To the labourer, labouring mechanic, &c. with a wife and three children, or upwards, who can invent the most wholesome and nutritious soup, costing not more than 5d. a gallon, and which soup he shall use the oftenest in his family, between June the 1st, 1800, and October 1st—*Thirty Guineas.*

To any person whose income exceeds not 70l. per year, with a wife and three children or upwards, who can maintain himself and family on the cheapest, most wholesome, and nutritious food, for the time abovementioned—*Fifty Guineas.*

To the family as above described, who shall use rice the oftenest and upon the best principle, when vegetables and other articles of diet are scarce and dear—*Fifty Guineas.*

To

To the family as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe certain cooking utenſils hereafter to be mentioned, and gifted to them—*a Gratuity.*

To the family as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe a certain compoſition as fuel, hereafter to be mentioned, in lieu of coal and wood—*a Gratuity.*

To the family as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe to the greateſt extent the inſtructions laid down in the writings of Colquhoun, Buchan, Rumford, and Melroe—*an Hundred Guineas.*

N. B. The above ſketch of premiums may be regulated ſo as to be adapted to a *National, Provincial,* or *Parochial Economical Society.*

Obſervation.

There may be other books that are meritorious; but I know theſe above mentioned to be highly ſo, and ought to have an extenſive circulation; a matter eſſentially neceſſary previous to the practice of economy. Enquiries have been made reſpecting the authors and their views, and the following is the reſult:—Mr Colquhoun ſays, "he has no views under "Heaven but to ſerve the Public," ſo his pamphlet may be had at prime coſt, perhaps at *twopence.* It contains ſome excellent receipts for making ſoups, and ſenſible obſervations thereon.

Dr Buchan publiſhes *for money;* but, in conſideration of an extenſive ſale, would reduce his price, and it would be ungenerous to quote from him without leave being firſt aſked and granted. His book contains excellent receipts for making different kinds of bread, and ſenſible obſervations on diet in general.

Count Rumford *has been known to ſignify* "*he wants no remuneration for his labours.*" The extra profit at preſent goes to his printer and publiſher—a gentleman the public have nothing to do with. His volumes contain a very extenſive detail on fuel, fire places, cooking kitchens, and cooking utenſils.

Mrs Melroe, a widow, in narrow circumſtances, contracted a debt in her huſband's time—would be glad to compound with the Society on their own terms—would cut and carve her book into pennyworths, or ſell the copy-right, to enable her to eſtabliſh a cook ſhop for a livelihood. Her book contains more economical knowledge, ſo far as relates to diet, than all the others put together, and her reaſonings are concluſive and juſt.

Jan. 4, 1800.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.

By his Son.

TO the Biography of this valued Author to May 1793, little remains to be added. To that time his health and felicity had experienced little interruption; the illneſs of an amiable daughter then began to embitter his days, and, after the moſt unremitting attention that parental fondneſs could dictate, he felt the cruel pang of ſeparation on the 1ſt of May 1794: this ſhock his ſpirits never completely recovered. In the April of the enſuing year, the patella of the knee ſnapped, while deſcending a flight of ſteps, an accident which confined him long to his room; yet, notwithſtanding his advanced age, and the bones never again reuniting, he recovered ſufficiently, not only to walk without difficulty, but to purſue his uſual exerciſe on horſeback.

The year 1796 gave to the world his "Account of the Pariſhes of Whitford and Holywell." The infirmities of nature now began to ſhew

themſelves more evidently. The loſs of a friend and neighbour, the worthy Sir Roger Moſtyn; the ſubſequent diſtractions of the county of Flint, by jarring politicks; the melancholy ſituation of public affairs; the progreſs of Gallic barbariſm, which threatened to overturn all inſtitutions ſocial and ſacred; operated too forcibly on a mind of the acuteſt feeling and moſt exquiſite ſenſibility. Mental agitation affected the corporeal ſyſtem; a difficulty of breathing, a cough, and other pulmonary affections, induced him to apply for medical aid, and he received from his friend Dr. Haygarth, then reſident at Cheſter, all the aſſiſtance that art could give. Conſiderable diſcharges of blood from the noſe increaſed the alarming ſymptoms; ſtill the energy of his mind ſuſtained itſelf; he continued his literary purſuits, and employed his leiſure hours, during the greateſt part of 1797, in preparing for the preſs, and rendering as perfect as poſſible, his intereſting "View of Hindoſtan," which was publiſhed early in the following year. Oedematous ſwellings in the legs announced the fatal cauſe of his diſeaſe; but to expatiate more minutely on the ſad catalogue of human ills, might be irkſome; ſuffice it then to ſay, that he bore their trial with fortitude and reſignation; a natural ſtrength of conſtitution, aided by a life of uniform temperance, enabled him long to ſtruggle againſt infirmity. The progreſs of the diſorder becoming more rapid, towards the cloſe of October he collected his neareſt relatives, and received with them the myſterious ſeal of our Redemption; conſcious of his approaching end, his eye beamed with hope, tempered by the moſt ſerene and dignified reſignation: combining charity with devotion, he obſerved that the ceremony would be incomplete indeed, were it not accompanied by an act of beneficence to the poor. This was the laſt duty of religion he performed; his life had been a preparation for the awful concluſion. Though ſoon after reduced to the inability of moving, and ſuffering much, he continued to ſhare the converſation of his friends and relations, except during the extreme preſſure of pain, or when opiates, employed to procure a diſturbed ſleep, or relieve the body from a few pangs, produced their powerful effect, and ſacrificed the reaſoning powers and the nobler faculties of the ſoul. On the 16th of December 1798, the powers of nature were exhauſted, and the venerated author of my being expired without a groan!

The pen of a ſon may not be calculated to record the character of an affectionate and beloved parent; the bias of natural affection may operate too forcibly; yet the ſilence of the perſon moſt intimately acquainted with the various virtues of Thomas Pennant, would juſtly draw down the reproach of ingratitude.

His religious principles were pure and fervent, yet exempt from bigotry; though firmly attached to the Eſtabliſhed Church, he, by his writings and conduct, conciliated the eſteem of thoſe of a different perſuaſion. A ſteady friend to our excellent Conſtitution, he ever laboured to preſerve it entire; this induced him to petition for the reform of ſome abuſes during the adminiſtration of Lord North, at a period when the influence of the Crown was ſuppoſed to have exceeded its due bounds: this brought him forward in later times, with additional energy, to reſiſt the democratic ſpirit, which menaced tenfold evils. The duties of a Magiſtrate he exerciſed with candour; with a temperate yet zealous warmth to protect the oppreſſed. His benevolence to the poor was unbounded; his repeated exertions to relieve the wants of a populous neighbourhood, by the importation of

corn,

corn, in times of ſcarcity, were truly munificent. Temperate in diet, he enjoyed the fruits of abſtinence, and, until a few years previous to his deceaſe, poſſeſſed an unuſual ſhare of health and vigour. His converſation was lively, replete with inſtruction, and brilliant with ſallies of true humour; yet too great ſenſibility at times lowered his natural flow of ſpirits, and occaſioned ſevere dejection.

Of his literary character the public is the impartial judge; and that public, not only in this but in foreign countries, has fixed on it the ſtamp of approbation. Bleſt with a memory the moſt retentive, his powers of compoſition were rapid; his works were generally printed as they flowed from the pen, with little or no correction—hence ſome inaccuracies may be expected, but their numbers are trifling.

Such, candid reader! is the true but imperfect ſketch of the character of a man, who to ſuperior talents united the utmoſt goodneſs of heart.

Accept, ſainted ſpirit! this unavailing tribute of filial duty! May the example of thy virtues ſtimulate my exertions! May my latter end reſemble thine!

David Pennant.

Downing, April 12, 1800.

ANECDOTES OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ. THE POET.

IN the year 1774, being much indiſpoſed both in mind and body, incapable of diverting himſelf either with company or books, and yet in a condition that made ſome diverſion neceſſary, Mr Cowper procured a leveret, and afterwards two others, which he bred up tame and domeſticated.

One of theſe died early, the ſecond lived nine years, and the third ſtill longer. A very entertaining account of theſe animals was penned by Mr Cowper, and inſerted in the Gent. Mag. for June 1784, p. 412. The ſurviving hare has been immortalized by its benevolent and humane maſter, in the following lines of *The Task*, B. 3.

——" One ſhelter'd hare
Has never heard the ſanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of my care
Has made at laſt familiar; ſhe has loſt
Much of her vigilant inſtinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes—thou may'ſt eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'ſt frolic on the floor
At evening, and at night retire ſecure
To thy ſtraw couch, and ſlumber unalarm'd;
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have pledg'd
All that is human in me to protect
Thine unſuſpecting gratitude and love.
If I ſurvive thee I will dig thy grave:
And when I place thee in it, ſighing, ſay,
I knew at leaſt one hare that had a friend."

Mr Cowper was the author of Anti Thelypthora, a Tale in verſe, printed in 1781 for Johnſon in 4to. It was a performance in ridicule of his couſin Martin Madan's ſtrange doctrine of Polygamy. A reluctance to expoſe ſo near a relation, Mr Madan's mother and Mr Cowper's father being brother and ſiſter, is ſaid to have induced Mr Cowper to ſuppreſs this pleaſant jeu d'eſprit, which is little known, and now difficult to be procured.

Mr Cowper had a brother named John, who was fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge. He took the degrees of B. A. 1759, and M. A. 1762. He died in 1770.

The following Verſes, printed at the bottom of the yearly Bill of Mortality of the town of Northampton, Dec. 11, 1787, we are aſſured were written by Mr Cowper:

Pallida

Pallida Mors æquo pulſat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres.
Pale Death with equal foot ſtrikes wide the door
Of Royal halls and hovels of the poor.

While thirteen moons ſaw ſmoothly run
The *Nen's* barge-laden wave,
All *theſe*, life's rambling journey done,
Have found their home—the grave.

Was man (frail always) made more frail
Than in foregoing years?
Did famine, or did plague prevail,
That ſo much death appears?

No; theſe were vigorous as their ſires,
Nor plague or famine came;
This annual tribute Death requires,
And never waves his claim.

Like crowded foreſt-trees we ſtand,
And ſome are mark'd to fall;
The axe will ſmite at God's command,
And ſoon ſhall ſmite us all.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new foliage on,
The gay, the thoughtleſs, have I ſeen;
I paſs'd—and they were gone.

Read, ye that run, the awful truth
With which I charge my page;
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age.

No preſent health can health inſure,
For yet an hour to come;
No med'cine, tho' it oft can cure,
Can always baulk the tomb.

And oh! that (humble as my lot,
And ſcorn'd as is my ſtrain*)
Theſe truths, tho' known, too much forgot,
I may not teach in vain.

So prays your *Clerk*, with all his heart;
And, ere he quits the pen,
Begs you at once to take his part,
And anſwer all—Amen!

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LAWS OF SCOTLAND RESPECTING MARRIAGE AND INCONTINENCE.

From Dr Currie's Edition of Burns's Works.

In appreciating the happineſs and virtue of a community, there is perhaps no ſingle criterion on which ſo much dependence may be placed, as the ſtate of the intercourſe between the ſexes. Where this diſplays ardour of attachment, accompanied by purity of conduct, the character and the influence of women riſe in ſociety, our imperfect nature mounts in the ſcale of moral excellence, and from the ſource of this ſingle affection, a ſtream of felicity deſcends, which branches into a thouſand rivulets that enrich and adorn the field of life. Where the attachment between the ſexes ſinks into an appetite, the heritage of our ſpecies is comparatively poor, and man approaches the condition of *the brutes that periſh*. "If we could with ſafety indulge the pleaſing ſuppoſition that Fingal lived, and that Oſſian ſung †," Scotland, judging from this criterion, might be conſidered as ranking high in happineſs and virtue in very remote ages. To appreciate her ſituation by the ſame criterion in our own times, would be a delicate and a difficult undertaking. After conſidering the probable influence of her popular ſongs, and her national muſic, and examining how far the effects to be expected from theſe are ſupported by facts, the inquirer would alſo have to examine the influence of other cauſes, and particularly of her civil and eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions, by which the character, and even the manners of a people, tho' ſilently and ſlowly, are often powerfully controuled. In the point of view in which we are conſidering the ſubject, the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments of Scotland may be ſuppoſed peculiarly favourable to purity of conduct. The diſſoluteneſs of manners among the catholic clergy, which preceded, and in ſome meaſure produced the reformation, led to an extraordinary ſtrictneſs on the part of the reformers, and eſpecially in that particular in which the licentiouſneſs of the clergy had been carried

* John Cox, Pariſh Clerk of Northampton. † Gibbon.

ried to its greateſt height—the intercourſe between the ſexes. On this point, as on all others connected with auſterity of manners, the diſciples of Calvin aſſumed a greater ſeverity than thoſe of the proteſtant epiſcopal church. The puniſhment of illicit connexion between the ſexes, was, throughout all Europe, a province which the clergy aſſumed to themſelves, and the church of Scotland, which at the reformation renounced ſo many powers and privileges, at that period took this crime under her more eſpecial juriſdiction. Where pregnancy takes place without marriage, the condition of the female cauſes the diſcovery, and it is on her therefore, in the firſt inſtance, that the clergy and elders of the church exerciſe their zeal. After examination before the kirk-ſeſſion touching the circumſtances of her guilt, ſhe muſt endure a public penance, and ſuſtain a public rebuke from the pulpit, for three ſabbaths ſucceſſively, in the face of the congregation to which ſhe belongs, and thus have her weakneſs expoſed, and her ſhame blazoned. The ſentence is the ſame with reſpect to the male; but how much lighter the puniſhment! It is well known that this dreadful law, worthy of the iron minds of Calvin and of Knox, has often led to conſequences, at the very mention of which human nature recoils!

While the puniſhment of incontinence preſcribed by the inſtitutions of Scotland is ſevere, the culprits have an obvious method of avoiding it, afforded them by the law reſpecting marriage, the validity of which requires neither the ceremonies of the church, nor any other ceremonies, but ſimply the deliberate acknowledgement of each other as huſband and wife, made by the parties before witneſſes, or in any other way that gives legal evidence of ſuch an acknowledgement havingtaken place. And as the parties themſelves fix the date of their marriage, an opportunity is thus given to avoid the puniſhment, and repair the conſequences, of illicit gratification. Such a degree of laxity reſpecting ſo ſerious a contract, might produce much confuſion in the deſcent of property, without a ſtill farther indulgence; but the law of Scotland legitimating all children born before wedlock, on the ſubſequent marriage of their parents, renders the actual date of the marriage itſelf of little conſequence. Marriages contracted in Scotland without the ceremonies of the church, are conſidered as *irregular*, and the parties uſually ſubmit to a *rebuke* for their conduct in the face of their reſpective congregations, which is not however neceſſary to render the marriage valid*.

Thus, though the inſtitutions of Scotland are in many particulars favourable to a conduct among the peaſantry founded on foreſight and reflection, on the ſubject of marriage the reverſe of this is true. Irregular marriages, it may be naturally ſuppoſed, are often improvident ones, in whatever rank of ſociety they occur. The children of ſuch marriages, poorly endowed by their parents, find a certain degree of inſtruction of eaſy acquiſition; but the comforts of life, and the gratifications of ambition, they find of more difficult attainment in their native ſoil; and thus the marriage

* The account here given by Dr Currie is inaccurate. Perſons who contract marriage in Scotland, without obſerving the ceremonies of the church, are only ſubjected to a *rebuke* for their conduct before the kirk-ſeſſion, not in the face of the congregation. Married perſons, indeed, chargeable with *anti-nuptial* fornication, undergo this part of the diſcipline of the church. In the cities and principal towns of Scotland, the puniſhment preſcribed by the church for adultery and fornication, has for a long time paſt been commuted to a pecuniary fine, for the benefit of the poor, at the diſcretion of the kirk-ſeſſion. *Editor.*

marriage laws of Scotland conſpire with other circumſtances, to produce that habit of emigration, and ſpirit of adventure, for which the people are ſo remarkable.

The manners and appearance of the Scottiſh peaſantry do not beſpeak to a ſtranger the degree of their cultivation. In their own country, their induſtry is inferior to that of the ſame deſcription of men in the ſouthern diviſion of the iſland. Induſtry and the uſeful arts reached Scotland later than England; and though their advance has been rapid there, the effects produced are as yet far inferior both in reality and in appearance. The Scottiſh farmers have in general neither the opulence nor the comforts of thoſe of England, neither veſt the ſame capital in the ſoil, nor receive from it the ſame return. Their cloathing, their food, and their habitations, are almoſt every where inferior*. Their appearance in theſe reſpects correſponds with the appearance of their country; and under the operation of patient induſtry, both are improving. Induſtry and the uſeful arts came later into Scotland than into England, becauſe the ſecurity of property came later. With cauſes of internal agitation and warfare ſimilar to thoſe which occurred to the more ſouthern nation, the people of Scotland were expoſed to more imminent hazards, and more extenſive and deſtructive ſpoliation, from external war. Occupied in the maintenance of their independence againſt their more powerful neighbours, to this were neceſſarily ſacrificed the arts of peace, and at certain periods, the flower of their population. And when the union of the crowns produced a ſecurity from national wars with England, for the century ſucceeding, the civil wars common to both diviſions of the iſland, and the dependence, perhaps the neceſſary dependence, of the Scottiſh councils on thoſe of the more powerful kingdom, counteracted this advantage. Even the Union of the Britiſh nations was not, from obvious cauſes, immediately followed by all the benefits which it was ultimately deſtined to produce. At length, however, theſe benefits are diſtinctly felt, and generally acknowledged. Property is ſecure; manufactures and commerce increaſing, and agriculture is rapidly improving in Scotland. As yet indeed the farmers are not in general enabled to make improvements out of their own capitals, as in England; but the landholders, who have ſeen and felt the advantages reſulting from them, contribute towards them with a liberal hand. Hence property, as well as population, is accumulating rapidly on the Scottiſh ſoil; and the nation, enjoying a great part of the bleſſings of Engliſhmen, and retaining ſeveral of their own happy inſtitutions, might be conſidered, if confidence could be placed in human foreſight, to be as yet only in an early ſtage of their progreſs. Yet there are obſtructions in their way. To the cultivation of the ſoil, are oppoſed the extent and the ſtrictneſs of the entails; to the improvement of the people, the rapidly increaſing uſe of ſpirituous liquors, a deteſtable practice, which includes in its conſequences almoſt every evil, phyſical and moral†. The peculiarly ſocial diſpoſition

* Theſe remarks are confined to the claſs of farmers, the ſame correſponding inferiority will not be found in the condition of the cottagers and labourers, at leaſt in the article of food, as thoſe who examine this ſubject impartially will ſoon diſcover.

† The amount of the duty on ſpirits diſtilled in Scotland is now upwards of 250,000l. annually. In 1777, it did not reach 8000l. The rate of the duty has indeed

poſition of the Scottiſh peaſantry expoſes them to this practice. This diſpoſition, which is foſtered by their national ſongs and muſic, is perhaps characteriſtic of the nation at large. Though the ſource of many pleaſures, it counteracts by its conſequences the effects of their patience, induſtry, and frugality, both at home and abroad, of which thoſe eſpecially who have witneſſed the progreſs of Scotſmen in other countries, muſt have known many ſtriking inſtances.

ON THE DOMESTIC AND NATIONAL ATTACHMENTS OF THE SCOTTISH PEASANTRY.

From the ſame.

A STRIKING particular in the character of the Scottiſh peaſantry, is one which it is hoped will not be loſt—the ſtrength of their domeſtic attachments. The privations to which many parents ſubmit for the good of their children, and particularly to obtain for them inſtruction, which they conſider as the chief good, has already been noticed. If their children live and proſper, they have their certain reward, not merely as witneſſing, but as ſharing of their proſperity. Even in the humbleſt ranks of the peaſantry, the earnings of the children may generally be conſidered as at the diſpoſal of their parents; perhaps in no country, is ſo large a portion of the wages of labour, applied to the ſupport and comfort of thoſe whoſe days of labour are paſt. A ſimilar ſtrength of attachment extends through all the domeſtic relations.

Our poet partook largely of this amiable characteriſtic of his humble compeers; he was alſo ſtrongly tinctured with another ſtriking feature which belongs to them, a partiality for his native country, of which many proofs may be found in his writings. This, it muſt be confeſſed, is a very ſtrong and general ſentiment among the natives of Scotland, differing however in its character, according to the character of the different minds in which it is found; in ſome appearing a ſelfiſh prejudice, in others, a generous affection.

An attachment to the land of their birth is indeed common to all men. It is found among the inhabitants of every region of the earth, from the arctic to the antarctic circle, in all the vaſt variety of climate, of ſurface, and of civilization. To analize this general ſentiment, to trace it through the mazes of aſſociation up to the primary affection in which it has its ſource, would neither be a difficult nor an unpleaſing labour. On a firſt conſideration of the ſubject, we ſhould perhaps expect to find this attachment ſtrong in proportion to the phyſical advantages of the ſoil; but inquiry, far from confirming this ſuppoſition, ſeems rather to lead to an oppoſite concluſion—In thoſe fertile regions, where beneficent nature yields almoſt ſpontaneouſly whatever is neceſſary to human wants, patriotiſm, as well as every other generous ſentiment, ſeems weak and languid. In countries leſs richly endowed, where the comforts, and even neceſſaries of life, muſt be purchaſed by patient toil, the affections of the mind, as well as the faculties of the underſtanding, improve under exertion, and patriotiſm flouriſhes amidſt its kindred virtues. Where it is neceſſary to combine for mutual defence, as well as for the ſupply of common wants, mutual good-will ſprings

deed been raiſed, but making every allowance, the increaſe of conſumption muſt be enormous. This is independent of the duty on malt, &c. malt-liquor, imported ſpirits, and wine.

ſprings from mutual difficulties and labours, the ſocial affections unfold themſelves, and extend from the men with whom we live, to the ſoil on which we tread. It will perhaps be found indeed, that our affections cannot be originally called forth but by objects capable, or ſuppoſed capable, of feeling our ſentiments, and of returning them; but when once excited, they are ſtrengthened by exerciſe, they are expanded by the powers of imagination, and ſeize more eſpecially on thoſe inanimate parts of creation, which form the theatre on which we have firſt felt the alternations of joy and ſorrow, and firſt taſted the ſweets of ſympathy and regard.

If this reaſoning be juſt, the love of our country, though modified, and even extinguiſhed in individuals, by the chances and changes of life, may be preſumed in our general reaſonings, to be ſtrong among a people, in proportion to their ſocial, and more eſpecially to their domeſtic affections. In free governments it is found more active than in deſpotic ones, becauſe, as the individual becomes of more conſequence in the community, the community becomes of more conſequence to him; in ſmall ſtates it is generally more active than in large ones, for the ſame reaſon, and alſo becauſe the independence of a ſmall community being maintained with difficulty, and frequently endangered, ſentiments of patriotiſm are more frequently excited. In mountainous countries it is generally found more active than in plains, becauſe there the neceſſities of life often require a cloſer union of the inhabitants; and more eſpecially, becauſe in ſuch countries, though leſs populous than plains, the inhabitants, inſtead of being ſcattered equally over the whole, are uſually divided into ſmall communities on the ſides of their ſeparate vallies, and on the banks of their reſpective ſtreams; ſituations well calculated to call forth and to concentrate the ſocial affections, amidſt ſcenery that acts moſt powerfully on the ſight, and makes a laſting impreſſion on the memory. It may alſo be remarked, that mountainous countries are often peculiarly calculated to nouriſh ſentiments of national pride and independence, from the influence of hiſtory on the affections of the mind. In ſuch countries, from their natural ſtrength, inferior nations have maintained their independence againſt their more powerful neighbours, and valour, in all ages, has made its moſt ſucceſsful efforts againſt oppreſſion. Such countries preſent the fields of battle, where the tide of invaſion was rolled back, and where the aſhes of thoſe reſt who have died in defence of their nation!

The operation of the various cauſes we have mentioned, is doubtleſs more general and more permanent, where the ſcenery of a country, the peculiar manners of its inhabitants, and the martial achievements of their anceſtors, are embodied in national ſongs, and united to national muſic. By this combination, the ties that attach men to the land of their birth are multiplied and ſtrengthened; and the images of infancy, ſtrongly aſſociating with the generous affections, reſiſt the influence of time, and of new impreſſions; they often ſurvive in countries far diſtant, and amidſt far different ſcenes, to the lateſt periods of life, to ſoothe the heart with the pleaſures of memory, when thoſe of hope die away.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS THE POET.

From the ſame.

ROBERT BURNS was born on the 29th of January 1759, in a ſmall houſe, about two miles from the town of Ayr, and within a few hundred

dred yards of Alloway Church, which his poem of *Tam o'Shanter* has rendered immortal*. The name which the poet and his brother modernized into Burns, was originally Burnes or Burneſs. Their father, William Burnes, was the ſon of a farmer in Kincardineſhire, and had received the education common in Scotland to perſons in his condition of life; he could read and write, and had ſome knowledge of arithmetic. His family having fallen into reduced circumſtances, he was compelled to leave his home in his nineteenth year, and turned his ſteps towards the ſouth, in queſt of a livelihood.

"My father" ſays Gilbert Burns, in his letter to Mrs Dunlop, "undertook to act as a gardener, and "ſhaped his courſe to Edinburgh, "where he wrought hard when he "could get work, paſſing through a "variety of difficulties."

From Edinburgh, William Burnes paſſed weſt-ward into the county of Ayr, where he engaged himſelf as a gardener to the laird of Fairly, with whom he lived two years, then changing his ſervice for that of Crawford of Doonſide. At length being deſirous of ſettling in life, he took a perpetual leaſe of ſeven acres of land from Dr Campbell, phyſician in Ayr, with the view of commencing nurſery-man and public gardener; and having built a houſe upon it with his own hands, married in December 1757, Agnes Brown, the mother of our poet, who ſtill ſurvives. The firſt fruit of this marriage was Robert, the ſubject of theſe memoirs, born on the 29th of January 1759, as has already been mentioned. Before William Burnes had made much progreſs in preparing his nurſery, he was withdrawn from that undertaking by Mr Fergu ſon, who purchaſed the eſtate of Doonholm, in the immediate neighbourhood, and engaged him as his gardener and overſeer; and this was his ſituation when our poet was born. Though in the ſervice of Mr Fergu ſon, he lived in his own houſe, his wife managing her family and her little dairy, which conſiſted ſometimes of two, ſometimes of three milch cows; and this ſtate of unambitious content continued till the year 1766. His ſon Robert was ſent by him in his ſixth year to a ſchool at Alloway Miln, about a mile diſtant, taught by a perſon of the name of Campbell; but this teacher being in a few months appointed maſter of the work-houſe at Ayr, William Burnes, in conjunction with ſome other heads of families, engaged John Murdoch in his ſtead. The education of our poet, and of his brother Gilbert, was in common, and of their proficiency under Mr Murdoch, we have the following account: "With him we learnt to read "Engliſh tolerably well†, and to "write a little. He taught us too "the Engliſh grammar. I was too "young to profit much from his "leſſons in grammar, but Robert "made ſome proficiency in it, a cir"cumſtance of conſiderable weight "in the unfolding of his genius and "character; as he ſoon became re"markable for the fluency and cor"rectneſs of his expreſſion, and read "the few books that came in his "way with much pleaſure and im"provement; for even then he was "a reader when he could get a book. "Murdoch, whoſe library at that "time had no great variety in it, lent "him *The Life of Hannibal*, which

* This houſe is on the right hand ſide of the road from Ayr to Maybole, which forms a part of the road from Glaſgow to Port-Patrick. When the poet's father afterwards removed to Tarbolton pariſh, he ſold his leaſe-hold right in this houſe, and a few acres of land adjoining, to the corporation of ſhoe-makers in Ayr. It is now a country ale-houſe.

† Letter from Gilbert Burns to Mrs Dunlop.

" was the firſt book he read, (the " ſchool books excepted) and almoſt " the only one he had an opportunity " of reading while he was at ſchool; " for *The Life of Wallace*, which he " claſſes with it in one of his letters " to you, he did not ſee for ſome " years afterwards, when he borrow- " ed it from the blackſmith who ſhod " our horſes."

It appears that William Burnes approved himſelf greatly in the ſervice of Mr Ferguſon, by his intelligence, induſtry, and integrity. In conſequence of this, with a view of promoting his intereſt, Mr Ferguſon leaſed him a farm, of which we have the following account:—

" The farm was upwards of ſeventy " acres*, (between eighty and ninety " Engliſh ſtatute meaſure) the rent " of which was to be forty pounds " annually, for the firſt ſix years, and " afterwards forty-five pounds. My " father endeavoured to ſell his leaſe- " hold property, for the purpoſe of " ſtocking this farm, but at that time " was unable, and Mr Ferguſon lent " him a hundred pounds for that pur- " poſe. He removed to his new ſi- " tuation at Whitſuntide 1766. It " was I think not above two years " after this, that Murdoch, our tutor " and friend, left this part of the " country, and there being no ſchool " near us, and our little ſervices being " uſeful on the farm, my father un- " dertook to teach us arithmetic in " the winter evenings, by candle- " light, and in this way my two elder " ſiſters got all the education they " received. I remember a circum- " ſtance that happened at this time, " which, though trifling in itſelf, is " freſh in my memory, and may ſerve " to illuſtrate the early character of " my brother. Murdoch came to " ſpend a night with us, and to take " his leave when he was about to go into Carrick. He brought us a pre- " ſent and memorial of him, a ſmall " compendium of Engliſh Grammar, " and the tragedy of *Titus Androni- " cus*, and by way of paſſing the e- " vening, he began to read the play " aloud. We were all attention for " ſome time, till preſently the whole " party was diſſolved in tears. A " female in the play (I have but a " confuſed remembrance of it) had " her hands chopt off, and her tongue " cut out, and then was inſultingly " deſired to call for water to waſh " her hands. At this, in an agony " of diſtreſs, we with one voice de- " fired he would read no more. My " father obſerved, that if we would " not hear it out, it would be need- " leſs to leave the play with us. Ro- " bert replied, that if it was left he " he would burn it. My father was " going to chide him for this un- " grateful return to his tutor's kind- " neſs; but Murdoch interfered, de- " claring that he liked to ſee ſo much " ſenſibility: and he left *The School " for Love*, a comedy (tranſlated I " think from the French) in its place."

" Nothing could be more retired " than our general manner of living " at Loan-houſe; we rarely ſaw any " body but the members of our own " family. There were no boys of " our own age, or near it, in the " neighbourhood. Indeed the great- " eſt part of the land in the vicinity was at that time poſſeſſed by ſhop-keepers, and people of that ſtampt who had retired from buſineſs, or who kept their farm in the country, at the ſame time that they followed buſineſs in town. My father was for ſome time almoſt the only compa- nion we had. He converſed familiar- ly on all ſubjects with us as if we had been men, and was at great pains while we accompanied him in the labours of the farm, to lead the con- verſations

* Letter of Gilbert Burns to Mrs Dunlop. The name of this farm is Mount Oliphant, in Ayr pariſh.

verſation to ſuch ſubjects as might tend to encreaſe our knowledge, or confirm us in virtuous habits. He borrowed *Salmon's Geographical Grammar* for us, and endeavoured to make us acquainted with the ſituation and hiſtory of the different countries in the world: while from a book-ſociety in Ayr, he procured for us the reading of *Derham's Phyſico and Aſtro-theology*, and *Ray's Wiſdom of God in the Creation*, to give us ſome idea of aſtronomy and natural hiſtory. Robert read all theſe books with an avidity and induſtry ſcarcely to be equalled. My father had been a ſubſcriber to *Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible*, then lately publiſhed by James Meuros in Kilmarnock; from this Robert collected a competent knowledge of ancient hiſtory; for no book was ſo voluminous as to ſlacken his induſtry, or ſo antiquated as to damp his reſearches. A brother of my mother, who had lived with us ſome time, and had learnt ſome arithmetic by our winter evening's candle, went into a bookſeller's ſhop in Ayr, to purchaſe *The Ready Reckoner*, or *Tradeſman's Sure Guide*, and a book to teach him to write letters. Luckily, in place of *The Complete Letter-writer*, he got by miſtake a ſmall collection of letters by the moſt eminent writers, with a few ſenſible directions for attaining an eaſy epiſtolary ſtile. This book was to Robert of the greateſt conſequence. It inſpired him with a ſtrong deſire to excel in letter-writing, while it furniſhed him with models by ſome of the firſt writers in our language.

My brother was about thirteen or fourteen, when my father, regretting that we wrote ſo ill, ſent us week about, during a ſummer quarter, to the pariſh ſchool of Dalrymple, which, though between two and three miles diſtant, was the neareſt to us, that we might have an opportunity of remedying this defect. About this time a bookiſh acquaintance of my father's procured us a reading of two volumes of Richardſon's Pamela, which was the firſt novel we read, and the only part of Richardſon's works my brother was acquainted with till towards the period of his commencing author. Till that time too he remained unacquainted with Fielding, with Smollet (two volumes of *Ferdinand Count Fathom*, and two volumes of *Peregrine Pickle* excepted) with Hume, with Robertſon, and almoſt all our authors of eminence of the latter times. I recollect indeed my father borrowed a volume of Engliſh hiſtory from Mr Hamilton of Bourtreehill's gardener. It treated of the reign of James the firſt, and his unfortunate ſon Charles, but I do not know who was the author, all that I remember of it is ſomething of Charles's converſation with his children. About this time Murdoch, our former teacher, after having been in different places in the country, and having taught a ſchool ſome time in Dumfries, came to be the eſtabliſhed teacher of the Engliſh language in Ayr, a circumſtance of conſiderable conſequence to us. The remembrance of my father's former friendſhip, and his attachment to my brother, made him do every thing in his power for our improvement. He ſent us Pope's works, and ſome other poetry, the firſt that we had an opportunity of reading, excepting what is contained in *The Engliſh Collection* and in the volume of *The Edinburgh Magazine* for 1772; excepting alſo *thoſe excellent new ſongs* that are hawked about the country in baſkets, or expoſed on ſtalls in the ſtreets.

The ſummer after we had been at Dalrymple ſchool, my father ſent Robert to Ayr to reviſe his Engliſh grammar, with his former teacher. He had been there only one week, when he was obliged to return, to aſſiſt at the harveſt. When the harveſt was over he went back to ſchool,

where

where he remained two weeks; and this completes the account of his ſchool education, excepting one ſummer quarter ſome time afterwards, that he attended the pariſh ſchool of Kirkoſwald, (where he lived with a brother of my mother's) to learn ſurveying.

During the two laſt weeks that he was with Murdoch, he himſelf was engaged in learning French, and he communicated the inſtructions he received to my brother, who when he returned, brought home with him a French dictionary and grammar, and the *Adventures of Telemachus* in the original. In a little while, by the aſſiſtance of theſe books, he had acquired ſuch a knowledge of the language, as to read and underſtand any French author in proſe. This was conſidered as a ſort of prodigy, and through the medium of Murdoch, procured him the acquaintance of ſeveral lads in Ayr, who were at that time gabbling French, and the notice of ſome families, particularly that of Dr Malcolm, where a knowledge of French was a recommendation.

Obſerving the facility with which he had acquired the French language, Mr Robinſon, the eſtabliſhed writing-maſter in Ayr, and Mr Murdoch's particular friend, having himſelf acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the Latin language by his own induſtry, without ever having learnt it at ſchool, adviſed Robert to make the ſame attempt, promiſing him every aſſiſtance in his power. Agreeably to this advice, he purchaſed *The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, but finding this ſtudy dry and unintereſting, it was quickly laid aſide. He frequently returned to his *Rudiments* on any little chagrin or diſappointment, particularly in his love affairs; but the Latin ſeldom predominated more than a day or two at a time, or a week at moſt. Obſerving himſelf the ridicule that would attach to this ſort of conduct if it were known, he made two or three humorous ſtanzas on the ſubject, which I cannot now recollect, but they all ended,

"So I'll to my Latin again."

Thus you ſee Mr Murdoch was a principal means of my brother's improvement. Worthy man! though foreign to my preſent purpoſe, I cannot take leave of him without tracing his future hiſtory. He continued for ſome years a reſpected and uſeful teacher at Ayr, till one evening that he had been overtaken in liquor, he happened to ſpeak ſomewhat diſreſpectfully of Dr Dalrymple, the pariſh miniſter, who had not paid him that attention to which he thought himſelf entitled. In Ayr he might as well have ſpoken blaſphemy. He found it proper to give up his appointment. He went to London, where he ſtill lives, a private teacher of French. He has been a conſiderable time married, and keeps a ſhop of ſtationary wares.

The father of Dr Paterſon, now phyſician at Ayr, was I believe a native of Aberdeenſhire, and was one of the eſtabliſhed teachers in Ayr, when my father ſettled in the neighbourhood. He early recognized my father as a fellow native of the north of Scotland, and a certain degree of intimacy ſubſiſted between them during Mr Paterſon's life. After his death, his widow, who is a very genteel woman, and of great worth, delighted in doing what ſhe thought her huſband would have wiſhed to have done, and aſſiduouſly kept up her attentions to all his acquaintance. She kept alive the intimacy with our family, by frequently inviting my father and mother to her houſe on Sundays, when ſhe met them at church.

When ſhe came to know my brother's paſſion for books, ſhe kindly offered us the uſe of her huſband's library, and from her we got the *Spectator*, *Pope's tranſlation of Homer*, and

and ſeveral other books that were of uſe to us. Mount Oliphant, the farm my father poſſeſſed in the pariſh of Ayr, is almoſt the very pooreſt ſoil I know of in a ſtate of cultivation. A ſtronger proof of this I cannot give, than that, notwithſtanding the extraordinary riſe in the value of lands in Scotland, it was, after a conſiderable ſum laid out in improving it by the proprietor, let, a few years ago, five pounds per annum lower than the rent paid for it by my father thirty years ago. My father in conſequence of this ſoon came into difficulties, which were increaſed by the loſs of ſeveral of his cattle by accidents and diſeaſe.—To the buffetings of misfortune, we could only oppoſe hard labour and the moſt rigid economy. We lived very ſparingly. For ſeveral years butcher's meat was a ſtranger in the houſe, while all the members of the family exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of their ſtrength, and rather beyond it, in the labours of the farm. My brother at the age of thirteen aſſiſted in threſhing the crop of corn, and at fifteen was the principal labourer on the farm, for we had no hired ſervant, male or female. The anguiſh of mind we felt at our tender years, under theſe ſtraits and difficulties, was very great. To think of our father growing old (for he was now above fifty) broken down with the long continued fatigues of his life, with a wife and five other children, and in a declining ſtate of circumſtances, theſe reflections produced in my brother's mind and mine ſenſations of the deepeſt diſtreſs. I doubt not but the hard labour and ſorrow of this period of his life, was in a great meaſure the cauſe of that depreſſion of ſpirits with which Robert was ſo often afflicted thro' his whole life afterwards. At this time he was almoſt conſtantly afflicted in the evenings with a dull head-ache, which at a future period of his life, was exchanged for a palpitation of the heart, and a threatening of fainting and ſuffocation in his bed, in the night time.

By a ſtipulation in my father's leaſe, he had a right to throw it up if he thought proper, at the end of every ſixth year. He attempted to fix himſelf in a better farm at the end of the firſt ſix years, but failing in that attempt, he continued where he was for ſix years more. He then took the farm of Lochlea, of 130 acres, at the rent of twenty ſhillings an acre, in the pariſh of Tarbolton, of Mr —— —— then a merchant in Ayr, and now (1797) a merchant in Liverpool. He removed to this farm at Whitſunday 1797, and poſſeſſed it only ſeven years. No writing had ever been made out of the conditions of the leaſe, a miſunderſtanding took place reſpecting them: the ſubjects in diſpute were ſubmitted to arbitration, and the deciſion involved my father's affairs in ruin. He lived to know of this deciſion, but not to ſee any execution in conſequence of it. He died on the 13th of February 1784.

The ſeven years we lived in Tarbolton pariſh (extending from the ſeventeenth to the twenty-fourth of my brother's age) were not marked by much literary improvement; but during this time, the foundation was laid of certain habits in my brother's character, which afterwards became but too prominent, and which malice and envy have taken delight to enlarge on. Though when young he was baſhful and awkward in his intercourſe with women, yet when he approached manhood, his attachment to their ſociety became very ſtrong, and he was conſtantly the victim of ſome fair enſlaver. The ſymptoms of his paſſion were often ſuch as nearly to equal thoſe of the celebrated Sappho. I never indeed knew that he *fainted, ſunk, and died away*, but the agitations of his mind and body, exceeded

ceeded any thing of the kind I ever knew in real life. He had always a particular jealouſy of people who were richer than himſelf, or who had more conſequence in life. His love therefore rarely ſettled on perſons of this deſcription. When he ſelected any one out of the ſovereignty of his good pleaſure to whom he ſhould pay his particular attention, ſhe was inſtantly inveſted with a ſufficient ſtock of charms, out of the plentiful ſtores of his own imagination, and there was often a great diſſimilitude between his fair captivator, as ſhe appeared to others, and as ſhe ſeemed when inveſted with the attributes he gave her. One generally reigned paramount in his affections, but as Yorick's affections flowed out toward Madame de L—— at the remiſe door, while the eternal vows of Eliza were upon him, ſo Robert was frequently encountering other attractions, which formed ſo many underplots in the drama of his love. As theſe connexions were governed by the ſtricteſt rules of virtue and modeſty (from which he never deviated till he reached his 23d year) he became anxious to be in a ſituation to marry. This was not likely to be ſoon the caſe, while he remained a farmer, as the ſtocking of a farm required a ſum of money he had no probability of being maſter of for a great while. He began therefore to think of trying ſome other line of life. He and I had for ſeveral years taken land of my father, for the purpoſe of raiſing flax on our own account. In the courſe of felling it, Robert began to think of turning flax-dreſſer, both as being ſuitable to his grand view of ſettling in life, and as ſubſervient to the flax raiſing. He accordingly wrought at the buſineſs of a flax-dreſſer in Irwine for ſix months, but abandoned it at that period, as neither agreeing with his health nor inclination. In Irwine he had contracted ſome acquaintance, of a freer manner of thinking and living than he had been uſed to, whoſe ſociety prepared him for overleaping the bounds of rigid virtue, which had hitherto reſtrained him. Towards the end of the period under review (in his 24th year) and ſoon after his father's death, he was furniſhed with the ſubject of his epiſtle to John Rankin. During this period alſo he became a free-maſon, which was his firſt introduction to the life of a boon-companion. Yet notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, and the praiſe he has beſtowed on Scotch drink (which ſeems to have miſled his hiſtorians) I do not recollect, during theſe ſeven years, nor till towards the end of his commencing author, (when his growing celebrity occaſioned his being often in company) to have ever ſeen him intoxicated, nor was he at all given to drinking. A ſtronger proof of the general ſobriety of his conduct need not be required than what I am about to give. During the whole of the time we lived in the farm of Lochlea with my father, he allowed my brother and me ſuch wages for our labour, as he gave to other labourers, as a part of which, every article of our cloathing manufactured in the family was regularly accounted for. When my father's affairs drew near a criſis, Robert and I took the farm of Moſſgiel, conſiſting of 118 acres, at the rent of L. 90 per annum, (the farm on which I live at preſent) from Mr Gavin Hamilton, as an aſylum for the family in caſe of the worſt. It was ſtocked by the property and individual ſavings of the whole family, and was a joint concern among us. Every member of the family was allowed ordinary wages for the labour he performed on the farm. My brother's allowance and mine was ſeven pounds per annum each. And during the whole time this family concern laſted, which was four years, as well as during the preceding period at Lochlea, his expences

pences never in any one year exceeded his ſlender income. As I was intruſted with the keeping of the family accounts, it is not poſſible that there can be any fallacy in this ſtatement, in my brother's favour. His temperance and frugality were every thing that could be wiſhed.

"The farm of Moſſgiel lies very high, and moſtly on a cold wet bottom. The firſt four years that we were on the farm were very froſty, and the ſpring was very late. Our crops in conſequence were very unprofitable, and notwithſtanding our utmoſt diligence and economy, we found ourſelves obliged to give up our bargain, with the loſs of a conſiderable part of our original ſtock. It was during theſe four years that Robert formed his connexion with Jean Armour, afterwards Mrs Burns. This connexion *could no longer be concealed*, about the time we came to a final determination to quit the farm. Robert durſt not engage with a family in his poor unſettled ſtate, but was anxious to ſhield his partner by every means in his power from the conſequences of their imprudence. It was agreed therefore between them that they ſhould make a legal acknowledgement of and irregular and private marriage, that he ſhould go to Jamaica to *push his fortune*, and that ſhe ſhould remain with her father till it might pleaſe providence to put the means of ſupporting a family in his power.

"Mrs Burns was a great favourite of her father's. The intimation of a private marriage was the firſt ſuggeſtion he received of her real ſituation. He was in the greateſt diſtreſs, and fainted away. The marriage did not appear to him to make the matter any better. A huſband in Jamaica appeared to him and to his wife, little better than none, and an effectual bar to any other proſpects of a ſettlement in life that their daughter might have. They therefore expreſſed a wiſh to her, that the written papers which reſpected the marriage ſhould be cancelled, and thus the marriage rendered void. In her melancholy ſtate, ſhe felt the deepeſt remorſe at having brought ſuch heavy affliction on parents that loved her ſo tenderly, and ſubmitted to their entreaties. Their wiſh was mentioned to Robert. He felt the deepeſt anguiſh of mind. He offered to ſtay at home and provide for his wife and family in the beſt manner that his daily labours could provide for them; that being the only means in his power. Even this offer they did not approve of; for humble as Miſs Armour's ſtation was, and great though her imprudence had been, ſhe ſtill, in the eyes of her partial parents, might look to a better connexion than that with my friendleſs and unhappy brother, at that time without houſe or biding-place. Robert at length conſented to their wiſhes, but his feelings on this occaſion were of the moſt diſtracting nature, and the impreſſion of ſorrow was not effaced, till by a regular marriage they were indiſſolubly united. In the ſtate of mind which this ſeparation produced, he wiſhed to leave the country as ſoon as poſſible, and agreed with Dr Douglas to go out to Jamaica, as an aſſiſtant overſeer, or as I believe it is called, a book keeper, on his eſtate. As he had not ſufficient money to pay his paſſage, and the veſſel in which Dr Douglas was to procure a paſſage for him was not expected to ſail for ſome time, Mr Hamilton adviſed him to publiſh his poems in the mean time by ſubſcription, as a likely way of getting a little money to provide him more liberally in neceſſaries for Jamaica. Agreeably to this advice, ſubſcription bills were printed immediately, and the printing was commenced at Kilmarnock, his preparations going on at the ſame time for his voyage. The reception however which his poems met with

in the world, and the friends they procured him, made him change his reſolution of going to Jamaica, and he was adviſed to go to Edinburgh to publiſh a ſecond edition. On his return, in happier circumſtances, he renewed his connexion with Mrs Burns, and rendered it permanent by an union for life.

"Thus Madam have I endeavoured to give you a ſimple narrative of the leading circumſtances in my brother's early life. The remaining part he ſpent in Edinburgh, or in Dumfries-ſhire, and its incidents are as well known to you as to me. His genius having procured him your patronage and friendſhip, this gave riſe to the correſpondence between you, in which I believed his ſentiments were delivered with the moſt reſpectful, but moſt unreſerved confidence, and which only terminated with the laſt days of his life."

This narrative of Gilbert Burns may ſerve as a commentary on the preceding ſketch of our poet's life by himſelf.

(To be continued in our next.)

INTERESTING PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE IMMENSE DEPREDATIONS COMMITTED ON THE RIVER THAMES.

Concluded from our laſt, page 57.

VI. Watermen.

IN all large ſocieties, more eſpecially among the lower ranks of mankind, there is generally a certain proportion of impure morals and looſe conduct. — Experience has ſhown in a great many inſtances, that not a few of the watermen who ſeek their living on the river Thames are of this deſcription.

Wherever they aſſiſt in ſmuggling tranſactions, it is well known that the payment they receive is far beyond what is obtained for ordinary labour. The ſame is the caſe with reſpect to articles pilfered, where they are not themſelves immediately concerned. Whether prompted by idleneſs, prodigality, or avarice, a certain claſs, who are denominated *Game Watermen*, prefer this ſpecies of employment to all others. Their ſyſtem has been to begin by offering their ſervices as ſoon as a ſhip arrives, to ſmuggle the private adventures of the officers and crew. An acquaintance by this means takes place, and hints are given that they will afford equal facilities in conveying on ſhore, and alſo in finding purchaſers for, any part of the cargo that can be obtained. Thus encouraged, the crews of the veſſels are induced to follow the evil examples before them, in adding to the number of the plunderers. And where watermen become their agents, theſe latter generally enjoy a full moiety of the profit.

In all Weſt India ſhips, where plunder is likely to be obtained, ſeveral of this claſs were accuſtomed to aſſemble with their boats, round the bows and quarters, ready to receive bags and parcels of ſtolen articles, with which, in conſequence of a preconcerted plan, they immediately rowed on ſhore and ſecured the booty.—In every inſtance where they were not themſelves the actual thieves, they were able and alert auxiliaries; and in a courſe of years previous to the eſtabliſhment of the marine police, obtained very large ſums by the aſſiſtance they thus afforded to every claſs of depredators on the river.

A ſhip-maſter who had been a ſtranger in the river, finding himſelf beſet by a gang of audacious lumpers, who inſiſted on carrying away plunder in ſpite of all his exertions to prevent it, while he was engaged upon deck in

in ſearching theſe miſcreants, a barrel of ſugar (his private property) which ſtood in the cabin, was in the courſe of a few minutes, emptied and removed in bags through the cabin windows, under which a waterman with his boat lay to receive it, and got clear off without diſcovery, to the ſurpriſe of the captain when he returned to his cabin.

In the various ramifications of this extenſive and nefarious ſyſtem, the next in order of the criminal auxiliaries, were a claſs of low and miſerable beings, who are accuſtomed to grub in the river at low water for old ropes, metals and coals; and from that circumſtance generally were known by the name of

VII. Mud-Larks.

In all caſes where any Weſt India, or other veſſels under diſcharge, was known to afford a reſource for pillage, and was from that circumſtance denominated a *game ſhip*, theſe grubbers were accuſtomed to prowl about in the mud under her bow and quarters, for the purpoſe of receiving from the lumpers, and others who were employed in the delivery, bags and handkerchiefs of ſugar, coffee, and other articles, which they conveyed to the houſes and ſhops of the receivers, according to the plan, which had been preconcerted by the confederates in this general conſpiracy. And as the receptacles for the plunder, conveyed in this manner, were ſeldom at any great diſtance from the river, they were enabled to make many trips in the courſe of a tide. It has been alſo a practice with theſe mud-larks to prowl about in the vicinity of the Dock gates, under pretence of grubbing for nails; but the principal object is to receive ſheets of copper, and copper nails, which are thrown to them by artificers and labourers on the ſtages, with whom they divide the booty.

VIII. Rat Catchers.

The ingenuity of men, devoid of the principles of moral rectitude, is ever fertile in deviſing the means of acquiring ſupport by criminal expedients. Among the various claſſes of delinquents, who have contributed to the removal of plunder from ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames, are to be included a ſet of individuals who pretend to follow the profeſſion of *rat catchers*. Many ſhips being infeſted with rats, recourſe is had to perſons who pretend to have a knowledge of the means of deſtroying them. They are permitted with this view to go on board in the night to ſet their traps, and afterward to viſit them at ſuch hours as they chooſe to preſcribe to themſelves. In this ſituation they become uſeful auxiliaries to lumpers and others, who have concealed plunder in the hold, until a convenient opportunity occurs for removing it, which they generally are enabled to accompliſh without ſuſpicion. It has been ſaid that in ſome inſtances, they not only commit depredations themſelves, but for the purpoſe of getting acceſs to different ſhips, and to increaſe the demand for their *profeſſional labours*, they have even been accuſtomed to convey rats alive from one ſhip to another, as a means of receiving payment for catching the ſame animals, three or four times over.

Such were the devices which had been reſorted to, for the purpoſe of obtaining and conveying away the plunder from ſhips and veſſels, under diſcharge, in the river Thames. This ſyſtem, however, extenſive as it appears to have been, did not comprize the whole of the miſchief; ſince it is known that the cargo was no ſooner removed into the lighters, than it became a prey to a new claſs of river plunderers, generally denominated

IX. Game Lightermen.

This claſs of aquatic labourers are

ſtiled *Journeymen.*—They comprize a very large body of men, part of whom, it is to be hoped, are not of the criminal fraternity.

In addition to the pillage, which theſe journeymen lightermen were accuſtomed to obtain in the lighters, in their paſſage from the ſhips to the quays, and afterward while they lay for their turn to diſcharge, they were in the habit of acting as auxiliaries to the mates, lumpers, and others, by concealing in their lockers, ſugar, coffee, and other articles, compriſing part of the general pillage, which they conveyed on ſhore, in conſequence of a previous agreement to receive a certain ſhare of the booty. The capacity of the lockers, which are generally about five feet long, and from three to four wide, and calculated to hold conſiderable quantities of goods, not only enables theſe lightermen to remove bulky and valuable articles, whether ſtolen or ſmuggled, but alſo to conceal them inſtantly from public view; by which means whole bags of coffee, ginger, pimento, and other articles, including large quantities of ſugar, have been frequently conveyed unnoticed from Weſt India ſhips. The ſtolen property which was thus concealed and locked up, generally remained until the lighter was diſcharged of her cargo, and afterward until removed to the uſual ſtation for empty craft, off the cuſtom houſe quay. Suſpicion being then at reſt, means were found by the aſſiſtance of ſkiffs to land the goods, and convey them to the houſes of the receivers.

A reſpectable officer of the cuſtoms, confirmed what is thus ſtated to have been the practice. In 1795, he ſeized 109lb. of ſugar, and a bag of coffee, in the act of being removed from a lighter by means of a ſkiff.—In the ſame year he ſeized another bag of coffee in a ſimilar ſituation, weighing 78lb. and a bag of ſugar, weighing 58lb.

In addition, however, to theſe partnerſhip concerns, the game lightermen traded to a conſiderable extent on their own account, and ſeldom failed to avail themſelves of every opportunity that offered, whereby they could abſtract a part of the cargo under their charge; for which purpoſe they reſorted to thoſe various devices in which the minds of men, in a courſe of criminal turpitude, are but too fertile.

Among other contrivances when the cargo is in truſt, and other circumſtances (ſuch as a good underſtanding with the revenue officer) offer a reſource for plunder, meaſures are to be taken for the purpoſe of loſing the tide, that time may be given to effect the object in view. The lighter is removed to a convenient ſituation. Caſks and packages are opened, and a ſkiff attends for the purpoſe of conveying on ſhore, in the night, the plunder which is obtained.

A lighter having taken on board a cargo of oil from a veſſel, which had arrived from the Britiſh colonies in America, the lightermen who had her in charge, wilfully contrived to loſe the tide in her way up the river. Having thus obtained time for the nefarious deſign which they had meditated, they employed it in turning all the caſks with the bungs downward, with a view to profit by the leakage, which ſhould run into the hold of the lighter, and under the ceiling. Fortunately the proprietor, who had ſuffered much by unaccountable deficiences on former occaſions, was upon his guard. He attended upon the quay, while the lighter was diſcharged, and his ſuſpicion being excited by the caſks appearing to have been removed from their original poſition, and diſcovering a deficiency, his attention was directed to the hold of the lighter, where perceiving a vaſt leakage of oil, he ordered a part of the ceiling to be taken up,

up, and filled no leſs than fifteen caſks with the oil, which had been thus purpoſely abſtracted. The lightermen had the effrontery to claim it as their perquiſite, and ſeemed highly offended at being deprived of it. This diſcovery, however, clearly explained by what means he had been plundered on former occaſions.

When ſugars, coffee, pimento, and ginger, are thus circumſtanced, not a few of the caſks and packages are reduced conſiderably in their contents before they reach the quay, where they are to be diſcharged. Of this ſpecies of pillage many inſtances have occurred, and it has generally been felt as a very ſerious evil; not confined to the Weſt India trade only, but pervading the whole commerce of the river; even ſtaves and timber of different kinds have been purloined in this manner.

A caſe occurred about four years ago, where a quantity of American ſtaves were ſtolen from the cargo of the lighter, concealed in one of thoſe lockers, and afterward diſpoſed of clandeſtinely at an under price. Logwood and fuſtic, and all dye-woods, have been generally ſubject to exceſſive plunder, both in the lighters and on the wharfs, from the eaſe with which they can be removed. It is not uncommon to throw logwood and fuſtic overboard, for the purpoſe of picking it up when the tide ebbs.

The truth in fact, is, that nothing eſcapes the rapacious graſp of thoſe aquatic carriers; and their ingenuity has ever been on the ſtretch to deviſe the means of converting *pillage* into *perquiſites*.

In ſpite of the greateſt attention on the part of the maſter lightermen, who are generally very reſpectable, it has been found impoſſible to controul their journeymen, or to keep them within the bounds of honeſty.

While their lighters are at the quays, inſtances have occurred, where the journeymen have entered into a conſpiracy with the watchmen (who, on many occaſions, in the throng of the ſeaſon) is ſaid to be a man of their own appointment) to plunder their own lighters for ſeveral nights ſucceſſively, which is the more eaſily effected, as pretences can never be wanting to go on board at all hours of the night, without exciting the leaſt ſuſpicion, inaſmuch as theſe men belong to the lighter, and are ſuppoſed to be on board for a uſeful purpoſe, to watch the tides, when, in point of fact, theſe viſits are actually to commit depredations.

Having thus traced commercial property through all its ſtages of danger, while moving in tranſit on the river Thames, it remains now to follow it to the landing place: here it is diſcovered to be again aſſailed by an aſſemblage of banditti, who paſs by the name

X. Scuffle-Hunters.

Theſe are literally compoſed of that loweſt claſs of the community, who are vulgarly denominated the tag-rag and bob-tail.

When goods are ſhipping or landing upon the quays, they are ever ready to offer their aſſiſtance to work as porters by the day or the hour, and they generally come prepared with long aprons, not ſo much as a convenient habiliment to enable them the better to perform their labour, as to furniſh them with the means of ſuddenly concealing what they pilfer, with which, when obtained, they generally diſappear. The number of theſe miſcreants, who are annually puniſhed by the lord-mayor, for pillage upon the quays, ſufficiently demonſtrates the extent of the evil; eſpecially when it is recollected, that previous to the eſtabliſhment of the Quay-guards by the marine police, and during the total want of a competent force upon the wharfs, not one in fifty who committed acts of delinquency was puniſhed. The fact

is,

is, that the pillage they committed on the quays was exceſſive, and it will ceaſe to be a matter of wonder, ſince the general anſwer of moſt vagabonds, to the interrogatory of magiſtrates as to their means of ſubſiſtence is, that they *work at the water ſide.*

It is to be lamented, that in developing this wide-extended ſyſtem of pillage, the delinquency which attaches to commercial property, muſt be ſtill farther followed, even to

The Warehouſes.

In theſe receptacles it might reaſonably have been expected, that the danger would have ceaſed. But here too the evil appears to be equally prominent, and the effect it produces, even more ſevere, as it applies to commercial property; ſince the loſs not only comprizes the original value of the property purloined, but alſo the revenue of the crown, either paid or ſecured, upon all merchandize thus depoſited.

If the univerſal admiſſion of all perſons engaged in the trade of the river Thames, as to the deficiences which are uniformly experienced, far beyond what can ariſe from natural waſte or ſhrinkage, ſhould not be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of the evil practices which prevail in the warehouſes, recourſe might be had to the evidence given before the committee of the Houſe of Commons, and to the records of the courts of criminal juſtice, as an indiſputable confirmation of the exiſtence of the evil to a very great extent.

In addition to the evidence which theſe documents furniſh, ſpecific details have been given upon oath, by perſons who have long worked as labourers in the different warehouſes, which tend in a very eminent degree to develope the cauſe of the uniform deficiencies which are diſcovered, particularly in the article of ſugar.

Theſe details ſtate, that the plunder in the warehouſes is carried on to a very great extent, and that the chief inſtruments are the journeymen coopers, and, in ſome inſtances, the gangſmen: that as often as theſe coopers attend for the purpoſe of drawing ſamples, they are followed by a perſon who is called a ſweeper, whoſe duty it is to ſweep the ſugar from the top of each hogſhead, from which ſamples have been drawn: each ſample generally conſiſts of four or five pounds of ſugar, which is carried off by the journeymen, ſuppoſed to the houſe of his maſter, while nearly an equal quantity generally remains on the head of each hogſhead, from which ſamples have been drawn: this is ſwept into a baſket, and when full conveyed to a general receiving hogſhead, called *a Devil*, which is placed for that purpoſe in one corner of the warehouſe, and to which every hogſhead or caſk depoſited in the warehouſe, is ſaid to contribute more or leſs. When full, this *devil* hogſhead is removed to the purchaſer, and replaced by another. There is ſaid to be generally one, and ſometimes two of theſe receiving hogſheads in each warehouſe. If it be diſcovered, that any one or more hogſheads, weigh one quarter or half a hundred above the landing weight, the overplus is taken out and depoſited in the devil hogſhead. It is aſſerted to be the practice of the labourers,, who work under the gangſmen, to draw from four to ten pounds of ſugar, from as many hogſheads as are acceſſible, taking care to attend to the moiſt or dry ſtate of the ſugar, ſo as not to occaſſion a deficiency, for which the wharfinger can be rendered accountable. By theſe various ſyſtems of pillage, a great aggregate loſs is ſuſtained by the Weſt India planters and merchants; which, including the plunder of the inferior labourers and ſcuffle-hunters, who are occaſionally employed in theſe warehouſes, has been eſtimated to average, excluſive

excluſive of the *pound and a half allowed for two ſamples*, to ſixteen pound weight a hogſhead, which upon a medium importation of 130,000 hogſheads of ſugar, at the preſent price of ſugars, would amount to about *ſeventy thouſand pounds ſterling a year!* and this, independent of the pillage on other articles of the growth and produce of the Weſt India iſlands.

According to the evidence of a reſpectable revenue officer, the plunder of the warehouſes by journeymen-coopers, under the pretence of taking ſamples, is very enormous. He has traced them frequently to the ſhops of known receivers, particularly a noted one in St. Mary's-hill, but has been diſcouraged from following up theſe detections, from the circumſtance of his having found upon one occaſion, when directed by the board of cuſtoms to proſecute a journeymen-cooper, that he was protected by his maſter.

There are ſeveral public houſes in the neighbourhood of Thames-ſtreet, to which the journeymen-coopers reſort with their boards of ſugar. In theſe receptacles a kind of market is held, where the ſmall grocers attend, and by means of fictitious bills of parcels cover the ſtolen property, to their reſpective houſes. A vaſt deal of ſugar plundered in the warehouſes, and alſo double ſamples of rum are ſold in theſe houſes. The parties who form this criminal confederacy, are ſaid to be great adepts in eluding juſtice. They have eſtabliſhed a principle with regard to judicial oaths, affecting the ſecurity or tending to the acquittal of their companions in iniquity. Oaths by which public juſtice may be defeated are called *Non compulſive oaths*, which, although falſe, are not conſidered to be of a criminal nature.

It may, perhaps, be pleaded in behalf of ſome of thoſe who benefit by this enormous pillage, that a conſiderable proportion has been ſanctioned by cuſtom, or aſſumed the feature of a perquiſite from the circumſtance of the commercial body paſſing it over in ſilence, and ſuffering ſuch things to exiſt. But when to this is oppoſed the regulations of the 27th of April 1790, and the ſubſequent exertions of the committee of merchants, it is impoſſible to conſider it in any other light than that of a bold and audacious ſyſtem of plunder, not to be vindicated or defended upon any ground of right, and contrary to every principle of morality and juſtice.

Having thus developed the multiplied practices of the different claſſes of criminals, whereby commercial property in the port of London, has been a prey to regular and ſyſtematic depredation; it naturally becomes a ſubject of intereſting inquiry, in what manner and to what extent each diſtinct branch of trade and navigation carried on, to and from the port of London, has been effected by theſe noxious and deſtructive confederacies.

Receivers.

In a ſubſequent chapter, Mr Colquhoun gives the following curious deſcription of the various claſſes of receivers.

1. *Receivers of the more opulent claſs:* theſe availing themſelves of the pecuniary reſources they poſſeſs, give exiſtence and vigour to depredation, upon a large ſcale, by ſolicitations and facilities, without which they could not have been committed; and when under the embarraſſment of detection, avail themſelves of their pecuniary reſources, in calling forth the talents of council, and the whole chicane of the law, to enable them to elude the puniſhment due to their crimes; in which the friends of morality and juſtice have to lament that they are too often ſucceſsful, producing thereby incalculable injuries to the community at large.

Of all others, the individuals of this

this claſs are the moſt noxious and deſtructive to commercial property. Some of them have carried on ſugar refineries, chiefly by the ſpoliation which they fottered and encouraged. They have accumulated wealth by purchaſing tea, coffee, hemp, aſhes, deals, timber, and many great articles of commerce, at very reduced prices, which their credit in the commercial world has enabled them to diſpoſe of at the full value.

2. *Receivers of an Inferior claſs*, who are in connexion with ſmall grocers, and venders of ſmuggled goods, through whoſe medium the lumpers have been accuſtomed to diſpoſe of the plunder they obtain, and which was afterward conveyed by falſe bills of parcels to the houſes and ſhops of the purchaſers, whoſe dealing amounted to a large ſum in the courſe of a year.

3. *Receivers, in connexion with revenue officers*, who are denominated *Cope-men*, and who contribute, in no inconſiderable degree, to the pillage which has taken place in outward and homeward bound ſhips, by the aſſiſtance they afford in finding means to convey the articles on ſhore, and afterward in diſpoſing of them.

4. *Receivers who keep ſhops*, for the purchaſe and ſale of old iron and old ſtores, hand ſtuff, junk and rags, who deal with the ſtealers of cordage, metals, and other articles, which they are ever ready to purchaſe, at an under price, without aſking queſtions, and not ſeldom to cover the unlawful poſſeſſion of king's cordage, by certificates of ſimilar ſtores, purchaſed at the ſale of unſerviceable articles at the dock-yards.

5. *Receivers who keep ſmall grocers' ſhops for corn*, and other articles. Theſe encourage labourers and others, who work on ſhip-board and in warehouſes, to purloin ſugar, rum, coffee, pimento, ginger, Dutch cheeſes, corn, and various other articles which are inſtantly purchaſed, under circumſtances which denote a perfect knowledge of the articles being ſtolen.

6. *Publicans*, who are in the habit of giving credit to lumpers, and other aquatic labourers, receiving in payment whatever they can ſteal or purloin from ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames, and from the wharfs and warehouſes adjacent thereto; or permitting their houſes to be general rendezvous for journeymen coopers, who commit acts of pillage in the warehouſes, under the pretence of removing ſamples.

7. *Small manufacturers* of twine and ropes, who are in connection with the labourers on board of ſhips from Ruſſia, and with night plunderers who pillage hemp lighters; ſupplying themſelves in this manner with the chief part of the raw materials, which they work up at a very under price, and encouraging this ſpecies of depredation, (which has gone to a great extent annually) by applications to thoſe whoſe ſituation at the time affords them opportunities of obtaining, by unlawful means, this particular article.

8. *Female receivers*, who keep houſes of ill fame, or are otherwiſe in connexion with the ſeamen on board the ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames. Theſe, after plundering the thoughtleſs men of their wages, by the moſt infamous means, encourage them to pilfer and ſteal whatever can be obtained; in the ſale of which they are generally cheated of three fourths of their value. This ill-got wealth is ſpeedily diſſipated in riot and debauchery, and the depredations renewed, ſubject to a repetition of the ſame frauds and impoſitions.

9. *Covetous receivers*, whoſe attention is directed to good bargains, and who are in the habit of purchaſing ſmuggled goods and cheap articles without aſking queſtions.

10. *Careleſs receivers*, who without meditating any evil deſign, purchaſe indiſcriminately, whatever they can obtain

obtain cheap, under the idea that it is the private adventure of ſea-faring men, or their connections. For this ſpecies of traffic, there are multitudes of open doors in every ſtreet, in the vicinity of the river on both ſides, from London-bridge to Blackwall and Greenwich.

11. *Receivers of his Majeſty's naval and victualling ſtores*, reſiding at the towns and villages from Deptford to Leigh and Sheerneſs, on both ſides of the river Thames, and on the river Medway, and from thence to Chatham. Theſe afford infinite facilities to perſons who navigate hoys, and other veſſels in the ſervice of government in the purchaſe of whatever can be abſtracted from their cargoes, ſtores or materials; and who are alſo in the habit of purchaſing from the mates and crews of trading veſſels, whatever they bring for ſale without aſking queſtions. They are diſcovered to be a very miſchievous claſs of men, and require to be narrowly watched.

12. *Jew receivers*, and others, who keep ſingle-horſe carts, and collect old iron, copper bolts, nails, and different metals: alſo junk, cordage, and ſhips ſtores, &c. at the dock-yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerneſs, and Chatham, by holding out encouragement to thoſe who have opportunities to pilfer and ſteal, by the purchaſe of ſuch articles at an under price. Theſe ſingle horſe carts have greatly increaſed of late years, and the facilities they afford in the immediate conveyance of king's ſtores to places of concealment, together with the lures they hold out to labourers and others to pilfer and ſteal, have long rendered them objects of attention on the part of the police. Their rapid increaſe too affords ſtrong grounds of ſuſpicion, that the evils they generate are multiplying every year.

With the aſſiſtance of ſuch information, as experience and inveſtigation have furniſhed, the following general view of the *probable numbers* of thoſe noxious members of ſociety, in their different claſſes, is offered to the conſideration of the reader:

1. Opulent receivers who trade on a large ſcale - - - -	20
2. Inferior receivers who deal with lumpers, &c. - - - -	25
3. Copemen in connexion with revenue officers - - -	20
4. Dealers in old iron, and old ſhips' ſtores, &c. - - -	55
5. Small grocers and chandlers	55
6. Publicans - - -	35
7. Twine and rope-ſpinners -	20
8. Female receivers - -	50
9. Covetous receivers - -	60
10. Careleſs receivers - -	150
11. Receivers on the banks of the Thames and Medway, beyond Deptford - - -	40
12. Jew receivers and others, who travel with carts - -	20
	550

It now becomes neceſſary, after the foregoing delineation of a very melancholy picture, of the component parts of this great machine of turpitude, which has ſo long been moved with impunity, and which has proved ſo hoſtile to rights of innocence, and to the beſt intereſts of commerce and navigation, to exhibit the whole in a collected point of view by the following

Recapitulation.

	Total Numbers.	Delinquents.
1. Mates of ſhips and veſſels -	3,444	500
2. Inferior officers and crews -	24,000	4,000
3. Revenue officers, &c. - -	1,400	700
4. Lumpers - - - -	1,400	1,200

	Total Numbers.	Delinquents.
5. Coal-heavers	800	600
6. Coopers	400	300
7. Watermen	900	500
8. Lightermen	1,500	500
9. Night Watchmen	1,000	300
10. Scuffle-hunters	500	500
11. Labourers in warehouſes	1,000	500
	36,344	9,600
12. River pirates		100
13. Night plunderers		200
14. Light-horſemen		200
15. Receivers, including the twelve claſſes		550
16. Mud-larks and rat-catchers		200
		Total 10,850

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUCULUS CANORUS OR COMMON CUCKOW.

THE Cuckow is a genus belonging to the order of *picæ*; the characters of which are, the bill is ſmooth, and more or leſs bending; the noſtrils are bounded by a ſmall rim; the tongue is ſhort and pointed: the feet and toes formed for climbing. There are forty-ſix ſpecies of it, which inhabit different parts of the globe, and are principally diſtinguiſhed by the ſhape of their tails and variations in colour.

The canorus, or common cuckow, weighs about five ounces; and is in length fourteen inches, in breadth twenty-five. The bill is black, and about two thirds of an inch in length. The neck before and behind is of a browniſh red; the tail barred with the ſame colour, and black, and ſpotted on each ſide the ſhaft with white. The young birds are brown mixed with black, and in that ſtate have been deſcribed by ſome authors as old ones.

This bird appears in our country early in the ſpring, and makes the ſhorteſt ſtay with us of any bird of paſſage. It is directed here, as Mr Stillingfleet obſerves, by that conſtitution of the air, which cauſes the fig-tree to put forth its fruit; though it has been ſuppoſed that ſome of theſe birds do not quit this iſland during the winter; but that they ſeek ſhelter in hollow trees, and lie torpid, unleſs animated by unuſually warm weather. Mr Pennant gives two inſtances of their being heard in February: one in 1771, in the end of that month; the other in 1769, on the fourth day; but after that they were heard no more, being probably chilled into a torpid ſtate. There is a remarkable coincidence between the ſong of theſe birds, and the mackarels continuing in full roe; that is, from about the middle of April to the latter end of June. The cuckow is ſilent for ſome time after his arrival; his note is a call to love, and uſed only by the male, who ſits perched generally on ſome dead tree or bare bough, and repeats his ſong, which he loſes as ſoon as his love-fit is over. His note is ſo uniform, that his name in all languages ſeems to be derived from it; and in all countries it is uſed in the ſame reproachful ſenſe.

The plain-ſong cuckow grey,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer nay.

SHAKESPEARE.

On the natural hiſtory of this ſingular bird, we have a very curious paper

paper by Dr Jenner, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The firſt appearance of cuckows in the county of Glouceſter, is about the middle of April. The ſong of the male, which is well known, proclaims its arrival. The ſong of the female (if the peculiar notes of which it is compoſed may be ſo called) is widely different, and has been ſo little attended to, that perhaps few are acquainted with it; the cry of the dab-chick bears ſome reſemblance to it. Unlike the generality of birds, cuckows do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, ſhe is often attended by two or three males, who ſeem to be earneſtly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance till after the middle of ſummer, the neſts of the birds ſelected to receive her eggs are to be found in great abundance; but, like other migrating birds, ſhe does not begin to lay till ſome weeks after her arrival.

It is on all hands allowed, that the cuckow does not hatch its own eggs; for which different reaſons have been given. The hedge-ſparrow, the water-wagtail, the titlark, the red-breaſt, the yellow-hammer, the green linnet, or the winchat, is generally the nurſe of the young cuckow: but Buffon enumerates twenty ſorts of neſts at leaſt in which they have depoſited their eggs. It may be ſuppoſed, that the female cuckow lays her egg in the abſence of the bird, in whoſe neſt ſhe intends to depoſite; as it has been known, that on ſight of one of theſe, a red-breaſt, and its mate, jointly attacked her on approaching the neſt, put her to flight, and ſo effectually drove her away, that ſhe did not dare to return. Among the birds above-mentioned, it generally, according to Dr Jenner's obſervations, ſelects the three firſt, but ſhows a much greater partiality to the hedge-ſparrow. This laſt commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time (generally after ſhe has laid one or two) the cuckow contrives to depoſite her egg among the reſt, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge-ſparrow. This intruſion often occaſions ſome diſcompoſure: for the old hedge-ſparrow at intervals, while ſhe is ſitting, not unfrequently throws out ſome of her own eggs, and ſometimes injures them in ſuch a way that they become addle; ſo that it more frequently happens that only two or three hedge-ſparrow's eggs are hatched with the cuckow's than otherwiſe. But whether this be the caſe or not, ſhe ſits the ſame length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the cuckow's egg requiring no longer proceſs than her own.

When the hedge-ſparrow has ſat her uſual time, and diſengaged the young cuckow and ſome of her own offſpring from the ſhell, her own young ones, and any of her eggs that remain unhatched, are ſoon turned out, the young cuckow remaining poſſeſſer of the neſt, and ſole object of her future care. The young birds are not previouſly killed, nor are the eggs demoliſhed; but all are left to periſh together, either entangled about the buſh which contains the neſt, or lying on the ground under it.

"The early fate, (ſays Dr Jenner) of the young hedge-ſparrows, is a circumſtance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong cauſes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have ſuppoſed the parent cuckow the author of their deſtruction; while others, as erroneouſly, have pronounced them ſmothered by the diſproportionate ſize of their fellow-neſtling. Now the cuckow's egg being not much larger than the hedge-ſparrow's, it neceſſarily follows, that at firſt there can be no difference in the ſize of the birds juſt burſt from the ſhell. Of the fallacy of the former aſſertion, alſo, I was ſome years ago

convinced, by having found that many cuckow's eggs were hatched in the neſts of other birds, after the old cuckow had diſappeared, and by ſeeing the ſame fate then attend the neſtling ſparrows, as during the appearance of old cuckows in this country." But before he enters on the facts relating to the death of the young ſparrows, our author ſtates various examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young cuckow; a point which had been controverted by the Hon. Daines Barrington, and diſbelieved by others. It is not neceſſary, however, in a popular deſcription, like the preſent, to enter upon theſe minutiæ.

It appears a little extraordinary, that two cuckows' eggs ſhould ever be depoſited in the ſame neſt, as the young one produced from one of them muſt inevitably periſh; yet two inſtances of this kind fell under our author's obſervation, one of which he thus relates: "June 27, 1787, two cuckows and a hedge ſparrow were hatched in the ſame neſt this morning; one hedge-ſparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after, a conteſt began between the cuckows for the poſſeſſion of the neſt, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon, when one of them, which was ſomewhat ſuperior in ſize, turned out the other, together with the young hedge-ſparrow and the unhatched egg. This conteſt was very remarkable. The combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other ſeveral times nearly to the top of the neſt, and then ſunk down again, oppreſſed by the weight of its burden; till at length, after various efforts, the ſtrongeſt prevailed, and was afterward brought up by the hedge-ſparrow."

But the principal circumſtance that has agitated the mind of the naturaliſt reſpecting the cuckow is, why, like other birds, it ſhould not build a neſt, ſit upon its eggs, and rear its own young? There is no apparent reaſon Dr Jenner thinks, why this bird, in common with others, ſhould not perform all theſe ſeveral offices; for it is in every reſpect perfectly formed for collecting materials, and building a neſt. Neither its external ſhape nor internal ſtructure prevent it from incubation; nor is it by any means incapacitated from bringing food to its young. It would be needleſs to enumerate the various opinions of authors on this ſubject from Ariſtotle to the preſent time. Thoſe of the ancients appear to be either viſionary or erroneous: and the attempts of the moderns toward its inveſtigation have been confined within very narrow limits: for they have gone but little further in their reſearches than to examine the conſtitution and ſtructure of the bird; and having found it poſſeſſed of a capacious ſtomach, with a thin external covering, concluded that the preſſure upon this part, in a ſitting poſture, prevented incubation. They have not conſidered, that many of the birds which incubate have ſtomachs analogous to thoſe of cuckows. The ſtomach of the owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almoſt as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they conſidered, that the ſtomachs of neſtlings are always much diſtended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their confinement to the neſt, ſupports in a great degree the weight of the whole body: whereas, in a ſitting bird, it is not nearly ſo much preſſed upon, for the breaſt in that caſe fills up chiefly the cavity of the neſt; for which purpoſe, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted. Theſe obſervations ſufficiently ſhow that the cuckow is not rendered incapable of ſitting through any peculiarity either in the ſituation or formation of the ſtomach.

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In conſidering to what cauſes may be attributed the ſingularities of the cuckow, Dr Jenner ſuggeſts the following as the moſt probable; viz. the ſhort reſidence this bird is allowed to make in the country, where it is deſtined to propagate its ſpecies; and the call that nature has upon it, during that ſhort reſidence, to produce a numerous progeny. The cuckow's firſt appearance here is about the middle of April, commonly on the 17th. Its egg is not ready for incubation till ſome weeks after its arrival, ſeldom before the middle of May. A fort-night is taken up by the ſitting-bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the neſt before it flies, and the foſter-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period: ſo that if a cuckow ſhould be ready with an egg much ſooner than the time pointed out, not a ſingle neſtling, even one of the earlieſt, would be fit to provide for itſelf before its parent would be inſtinctively directed to ſeek a new reſidence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for old cuckows take their final leave of this country the firſt week in July.

There ſeems to be no preciſe time fixed for the departure of young cuckows. Our author believes they go off in ſucceſſion, probably as ſoon as they are capable of taking care of themſelves; for although they ſtay here till they become nearly equal in ſize and growth of plumage to the old cuckow, yet in this very ſtate the foſtering care of the hedge-ſparrow is not withdrawn from them.

It is ſuppoſed, that there are more male cuckows than females; ſince two are often ſeen in diſpute, when a third has been in ſight; which, no doubt, was of the oppoſite ſex. Mr Pennant obſerved, that five male birds were caught in a trap in one ſeaſon; and Mr Latham ſays that "out of at leaſt half a dozen that I have attended to, my chance has never directed me to a female; and it is to be wiſhed, that future obſervations may determine whether our obſervations have riſen only in chance, or are founded in general circumſtance." He believes that the male birds are more liable to be ſhot, their note directing the gunner where to take aim, while the female is ſecured by her ſilence.

Cuckows may be, and often are, brought up tame, ſo as to become familiar. They will eat in this ſtate bread and milk, fruits, inſects, eggs, and fleſh, either cooked or raw: but in a ſtate of nature, chiefly live on caterpillars, of the ſmooth kind. Some have fed on vegetable matter, beetles, and ſmall ſtones. When fat, they are ſaid to be as good eating as a land-rail. The French and Italians eat them to this day. The ancient Romans admired them greatly as food, and Pliny ſays, that there is no bird, which can be compared to them for delicacy.

In migrating, the major part of theſe birds are ſuppoſed to go into Africa, ſince they are obſerved to viſit the iſland of Malta, twice in a year, in their paſſage backward and forward, as is ſuppoſed, to that part of the world. The cuckow is well known alſo at Aleppo. To the north, it is ſaid to be common in Sweden, but not to appear ſo early by a month as with us. Ruſſia is not deſtitute of this bird, and a ſpecimen brought from Kamtſchatka, is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir Joſeph Banks.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING OFF IMPRESSIONS OR CASTS FROM MEDALS AND COINS.

[*From Dr Lettſom's Naturaliſts and Travellers Companion.*]

CHIEFLY owing to the coſt required for purchaſing a cabinet of medals, it has happened that the ſtudy of them has hitherto been confined,

fined, comparatively, to a few individuals. Another principal impediment to the cultivation of an acquaintance with them, has arisen from the difficulty of understanding the inscriptions, for want of a sufficient knowledge of languages; on which account, in particular, this study has been condemned by the illiterate, as barren and useless; but such as are acquainted with the advantages, which have already resulted from those *nummi memoriales*, cannot hesitate a moment to assist in promoting a more general pursuit of the subject.

While Colossian statues, and the hardest marbles, with their deepest inscriptions, are destroyed by accidents, or by time, and paintings finished with the highest colours, quickly fade, a medal shall survive innumerable accidents, and disclose historical facts, a thousand years after statues are crumbled away; and when nothing but the names of an Appelles or a Praxiteles remain. Does not a single medal, of which we are in possession, give us greater light into history, than the once famous libraries of Alexandria and Pergamos, which are now no more? From these, and many other considerations, I would willingly contribute my endeavours to render this study more general, and consequently more useful. I have tried a variety of methods to enable a young medallist to collect a cabinet, which may initiate him into the knowledge of medals and coins at a trifling expence.

The method of taking off plaster of Paris, and sulphur impressions, is known to every body: the first is too soft to preserve them from injury, and the brittleness of sulphur is a greater objection.

By forming a coat or layer of thin metal over the plaster of Paris, it would be a considerable defence. Tin is the cheapest and most convenient metal for the purpose, as it is sufficiently flexible, and at the same time very much resembles silver. The tin-foil should be of the same kind, with that used for silvering looking-glasses. It should be laid over the medal or coin intended to be taken off, and then rubbed either with a brush, the point of a skewer, or a pin, till it has received perfectly the impression of the medal; the tin-foil should now be pared off round the edge of the medal, till it is brought to the same circumference; the medal must then be reversed, and the tin-foil will drop off into a chip-box or mould ready to receive it, the concave side of the foil, or that which is laid on the face of the medal, being uppermost; upon this pour plaster of Paris, made in the usual manner, and when dry the figure may be taken out of the box or mould, with the tin-foil sticking on the plaster, the convex side being now uppermost again, in which position it is to be kept in the cabinet, after it becomes dry. To have an impression very perfect, the thinnest tin-foil should be made use of*.

The impressions taken in the foregoing manner, almost equal silver medals in beauty, and are very durable; if the box or mould † be rather larger than the impression of tin-foil, the plaster, when poured on, runs round its edges, and forms a kind of white frame, or circular border, round the foil, whence the new made medal appears the more neat and beautiful. If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin isinglass glue, or boiled linseed oil, the medal will resemble gold.

NARRA-

* This method does not in the least injure any medal or coin.

† Chip boxes, used by apothecaries, answer this purpose, and may be easily procured. A slip of paper wrapped round any circular body with a flat surface is equally convenient.

NARRATIVE OF THE REMARKABLE ESCAPE AND UNPARALELLED SUFFERINGS OF CAPT. JAMES WILSON, WHO LATELY COMMANDED THE SHIP DUFF, BELONGING TO THE MISSONARIES, WHO WERE FITTED OUT FOR THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From Dr Haweis's Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church.

CAPTAIN WILSON was taken by the French, as he was going with a very valuable cargo of military ſtores for Sir Edward Hughes, whoſe ammunition had been nearly exhauſted in the well known conflict with Suffrein. He was carried into Cuddalore, which had been taken by the French, and there he found the crew of the Hannibal, in the ſame captivity. He was permitted, with other officers, to be at large on his parole, and hoped ſhortly to be exchanged.

Hyder Ally had at that time overrun and waſted great part of the Carnatic; and in conjunction with the French, after taking Cuddalore, hoped to expel the Engliſh from all that territory. He had lately defeated Col. Baily's detachment, and made them priſoners, and uſed every effort to get as many of the Engliſh as poſſible into his power, in order either to tempt them into his ſervice, or to gratify his brutality by expoſing them to a lingering death. He had bribed Suffrein, with three hundred thouſand rupees, to ſurrender up to him all his priſoners at Cuddalore; and the order being communicated to the commander of the fort, nothing could exceed the indignation and grief, which he and his officers teſtified at ſuch an infamous bargain. However, as he dared not diſobey the orders of his ſuperior, he informed the gentlemen on parole of the tranſaction, and his neceſſity of delivering them up the next day, to the eſcort appointed to carry them to Seringapatam.

Captain Wilſon no ſooner received the intelligence, than he determined that very night, if poſſible, to attempt his eſcape from a captivity, which appeared to him worſe than death. He had obſerved as he walked the ramparts, the poſſibility of dropping down into the river; and though he neither knew the height of the wall, nor the width of the rivers, which were to be croſſed, before he could reach a neutral ſettlement, he determined to ſeize the moment of delay, and riſk the conſequences, whatever danger or difficulty might be in the way.

He communicated his reſolution to a brother officer, and a Bengaleſe boy, his ſervant, who both reſolved to accompay him in his flight. It was concerted between them to meet on the ramparts, juſt before the guard was ſet, as it grew dark, and ſilently drop down from the battlement. Before the hour appointed, his companion's heart failed him. About ſeven o'clock, he, with his boy, Toby, ſoftly aſcended the rampart unperceived, and the Captain leaping down, uncertain of the depth, pitched on his feet: but the ſhock of ſo great a deſcent, about forty feet, made his chin ſtrike againſt his knees, and tumbled him headlong into the river, which ran at the foot of the wall, and he dreaded leaſt the noiſe of the daſh into the water would diſcover him. He recovered himſelf, however, as ſoon as poſſible, and returning to the foot of the wall, where there was a dry bank, bid the boy drop down, and caught him in his arms.

All that part of the Tanjore country is low, and intereſſed with a number of rivers, branching off from the

great

great Coleroon; theſe muſt all be neceſſarily croſſed. He enquired, therefore, of the boy, if he could ſwim; but found he could not. This was very embarraſſing, but he reſolved not to leave him behind, and therefore took him on his back, being an excellent ſwimmer, and carried him over. They puſhed toward Porto Nuovo, about four leagues and a half from Cuddalore. They had paſſed three arms of the river, and advanced at as great a pace as they poſſibly could, to make uſe of the night, ſince their hope of ſafety depended chiefly on the diſtance they could reach before the morning light. Not far from Porto Nuovo, a ſeapoy centinel challenged, "Who goes there?" on which they ſhrunk back, and concealed themſelves, turning down to the river ſide. The river in that place was very wide and being near the ſea, the tide ran in with great rapidity. He took, however, the boy on his back, as he had done before, and bid him be ſure only to hold by his hands, and caſt his legs behind him: but when they came into the breakers, the boy was frightened, and clung around the Captain with his legs ſo faſt, as almoſt to ſink him. With difficulty he ſtruggled with the waves, and turning back to the ſhore, found they muſt inevitably periſh together, if he thus attempted to proceed. Therefore, ſetting the boy ſafe on land, he bid him go back to Dr Mien, who would take care of him; but the poor lad has never ſince been heard of, though the moſt dilligent enquiries were made after him. As delay was death to him, he plunged again into the ſtream, and buffeting the waves, puſhed for the oppoſite ſhore: but he found the tide running upward ſo ſtrong, that in ſpite of all his efforts he was carried along with the current, and conſtrained, at a conſiderable diſtance, to return to the ſame ſide of the river. Providentially, at the place where he landed, he diſcovered by the moonlight, dry on the beach, a canoe, which he immediately ſeized, and was drawing down to the river when two black men ruſhed upon him, and demanded whither he was going with that boat. He ſeized the outrigger of the canoe as his only weapon of defence againſt the paddles, which they had ſecured, and told them he had loſt his way, had urgent buſineſs to Tranquebar, and thither he muſt and would go: and launching with all his remaining ſtrength the canoe into the river, he intreated them to convey him to the other ſide. The good-natured Indians laid down their paddles on the thafts, and while he ſtood on the ſtern, rowed him to the oppoſite ſhore. He returned them many thanks, having nothing elſe to give them, and leaping on the beach, immediately puſhed forward with all his might. He found he had as great a diſtance to paſs to the Coleroon as he had already travelled, and therefore continued his courſe with full ſpeed, the moon ſhining bright; and before break of day reached this largeſt arm of the river, of which thoſe which he had croſſed were branches. Exhauſted with the fatigue he had undergone, and diſmayed with the width of this mighty ſtream, he ſtood for a moment heſitating on the brink; but the approach of morning, and the danger behind him being ſo urgent, he ſtretched out his arms to the flood, and preſſed for the ſhore. How long he was in croſſing he cannot aſcertain; he thinks he muſt have ſlept by the way, from ſome confuſed remembrance, as of a perſon awaking from a ſtate of inſenſibility, and which, he ſuppoſes, had laſted half an hour at leaſt. However, with the light of the morning he had reached the land, and flattered himſelf that all his dangers were paſſed, and his liberty ſecured; when, after

paſſing

paſſing a jungle which led to the ſea-ſide, he aſcended a ſand-bank to look around him. There, to his terror and ſurpriſe, he perceived a party of Hyder's horſe ſcouring the coaſt; and being diſcovered by them, they galloped up to him; in a moment ſeized, and ſtripped him naked, unable to fly or reſiſt; and tying his hands behind his back, faſtened a rope to them, and thus drove him before them to the head quarters, ſeveral miles diſtant, under a burning ſun, and covered with bliſters. He ſuppoſes he muſt have gone that night and day more than forty miles, beſide all the rivers he had croſſed. But to what efforts will not the hope of life and liberty prompt! What ſufferings and dangers will not men brave to ſecure them! Yet theſe were but the beginning of his ſorrows.

The officer at the head quarters was a Mahometan, one of Hyder's chieftains. He interrogated the poor priſoner ſharply who he was, whence he came, and whither going? Mr Wilſon gave him an ingenious account of his eſcape from Cuddalore, and the reaſons for it, with all the circumſtances attending his flight. The moorman, with wrath, looked at him, and ſaid, *jute bat*, "that is a lie," as no man ever yet paſſed the Coleroon by ſwimming, for if he had but dipped the tip of his fingers in it, the alligators would have ſeized him. The Captain aſſured him the truth was ſo, and gave him ſuch undubitable evidence of the fact, that he could no longer doubt the relation, when lifting up both his hands, he cried out *oude ka Adami*, "this is God's man."

He was immediately marched back naked, and bliſtered all over, to the former houſe of his priſon, and in aggravated puniſhment for his flight, Hyder refuſed him permiſſion to join his fellow officers, his former companions, and thruſt him into a dungeon among the meaneſt captives. Chained to a common ſoldier, he was next day led out, almoſt famiſhed, and nearly naked, to march on foot to Seringapatam, in that burning climate, about five hundred miles diſtant. The officers beheld his forlorn condition with great concern, unable to procure him any redreſs; but they endeavoured to alleviate his miſery, by ſupplying him with immediate neceſſaries. One gave him a ſhirt, another a waiſtcoat, another ſtockings and ſhoes, ſo that he was once more covered, and equipped for his toilſome journey. But the brutes, his conductors, had no ſooner marched him off to the firſt halting place, than they again ſtripped him to the ſkin, and left him only a ſorry rag to wrap round his middle.

In this wretched ſtate, chained to another fellow-ſufferer, under a vertical ſun, with a ſcanty proviſion of rice only, he had to travel naked and bare-foot five hundred miles, inſulted by the brutes, who goaded him on all the day, and at night thruſt into a damp unwholeſome priſon, crowded with other miſerable objects.

On the way they were brought into Hyder's preſence, and ſtrongly urged to enliſt in his ſervice, and profeſs his religion, and thus obtain their liberty: to induce them to which theſe horrible ſeverities were inflicted on them, and to eſcape theſe at any rate ſome of the poor creatures conſented. But the captain rejected theſe offers with diſdain, and though a ſtranger to a nobler principle, and deſtitute of all religion, ſo great a ſenſe of honour impreſſed him, that he reſolved to prefer death, with all its horrors, to deſertion and Mahomediſm.

In conſequence of the dreadfulneſs of this march, expoſed by day to the heat, and cooped up in a damp priſon by night, without clothes, and almoſt without food, covered with ſores, and the irons entered into his fleſh,

he was, in addition to all the reſt of his ſufferings, attacked with the flux; and how he arrived at Seringapatam alive, ſo weakened with diſeaſe, and fatigue, is wonderful. Yet greater miſeries awaited him there. Naked, diſeaſed, half ſtarved, he was thruſt into a noiſome priſon, deſtitute of food and medicine, with one hundred and fifty-three fellow ſufferers, chiefly highlanders of colonel Macleod's regiment, men of remarkable ſize and vigour. The very irons which Colonel Baily had worn were put on him, weighing thirty-two pounds; and this peculiar rigour he was informed was the puniſhment for his daring to attempt an eſcape, as well as for his reſolute rejection of all the tempting offers made him. The other officers were at large, and among them was the preſent General Baird, ſo lately the avenger of their wrongs, when he ſtormed this very city. Poor Wilſon was impriſoned with the common ſoldiers, and chained to one of them night and day.

It is hardly poſſible to expreſs the ſcenes of unvaried miſery that for two-and-twenty months he ſuffered in this horrible place. The priſon was a ſquare, around the walls of which was a kind of barrack for the guard. In the middle was a covered place, open on all ſides, expoſed to the wind and rain. There, without any bed but the earth, or covering but the rags wrapped around him, he was chained to a fellow-ſufferer, and often ſo cold, that they have dug a hole in the earth, and buried themſelves in it, as ſome defence from the chilling blaſts of the night. Their whole allowance was only a pound of rice a day *per* man, and one rupee for forty days, or one *pice* a day, leſs than a penny, to provide ſalt and firing to cook the rice. It will hardly be believed, that it was among their eager employments, to collect the white ants, which peſtered them in the priſon, and fry them to procure a ſpoonful or two of their buttery ſubſtance. A ſtate of raging hunger was never appeaſed by an allowance ſcarcely able to maintain life; and the rice was ſo full of ſtones, that he could not chew, but ſwallow it; and often, he ſaid, he was afraid to truſt his own fingers in his mouth, leſt he ſhould be tempted to bite them.

The noble and athletic highlanders were among the firſt victims. The flux and dropſy daily diminiſhed their numbers. Often the dead corpſe was unchained from his arm in the morning, that another living ſufferer might take his place, and fall by the ſame diſeaſes. How his conſtitution could endure ſuch ſufferings is aſtoniſhing. Yet he had recovered from the flux, which he carried into the priſon, and for a year maintained a ſtate of health beyond his fellows; but worn down with miſery, cold, hunger and nakedneſs, he was attacked with the uſual ſymptoms, which had carried off ſo many others. His body enormouſly diſtended, his thighs as big as his waiſt before, and his face enormouſly bloated, death ſeemed to have ſeized him for his prey. How he ſurvived ſuch accumulated miſery, exhauſted with famine and diſeaſe, and unwholeſome vapours of a priſon thickening around him, and the iron entering into his fleſh, is next to a miracle; but the days of man are numbered. He is immortal in the regions of the ſhadow of death, till his appointed time ſhall come.

Reduced now to the extremity of weakneſs, his chains too ſtrait to be endured, and threatening mortification, he ſeemed to touch the moment of his diſſolution, and was releaſed from them to lie down and die. The ſoldier to whom he had been laſt chained had ſerved him with great affection, while others who had been linked together, often quarrelled, and rendered mad by their ſufferings, blaſphemed, and aggravated each others miſeries. Seeing him thus to

appear

appearance near his end, and thinking it might alleviate his pain, Sam entreated he might ſpend for oil, the daily *pice*, about three farthings, paid them, and anoint his legs, but the captain objected, that he ſhould then have nothing to buy firing and ſalt to cook the next day's proviſion. Sam ſhook his head, and ſaid, Maſter, before that, I fear you will be dead, and never want it. But who can tell what a day may bring forth? He had exchanged his allowance of rice that day for a ſmall ſpecies of *gram*, called *ratche pier*, which he eagerly devoured, and being very thirſty, he drank the liquor in which they were boiled, and this produced ſuch an amazing evacuation, that in the courſe of a few hours, his legs, and thighs, and body, from being bloated ready to burſt, were reduced to a ſkeleton, and though greatly weakened, he was completely relieved: and afterward recommended the trial with ſucceſs to many of his fellow priſoners. His irons were now replaced, though leſs heavy; and being mere ſkin and bones, they would ſlip over his knees, and leave his legs at liberty.

The ravages of death had now thinned their rank, and few remained the living monuments of Hyder Ally's cruelty and malignity; nor would thoſe probably have conflicted with their miſeries many more months or days; but the victories of Sir Eyre Coote happily humbled this monſter, and compelled him reluctantly to ſubmit, as one of the conditions of peace, to the releaſe of all the Britiſh captives. With theſe glad tidings, after twenty-two months ſpent on the verge of the grave, Mr Law, ſon of the biſhop of Carliſle, arrived at Seringapatam, and to him the priſon doors flew open; but, what a ſcene preſented itſelf! Emaciated, naked; covered with ulcers, more than half dead, only thirty-two remained out of one hundred and fifty-three brave men, to tell the diſmal tale of the ſufferings of their priſon-houſe.

Their humane and compaſſionate deliverer immediately provided them with clothes, dreſſing for their wounds, and food for their hunger: but now their mercies threatened to be more fatal to them than even their miſeries. The ravenouſneſs of their appetite could not be reſtrained; and though cautioned and warned againſt exceſs, they devoured the meat provided with ſuch keen avidity, that their ſtomachs, long unaccuſtomed to animal food, were incapable of digeſtion. Captain Wilſon was of the number, who could not bridle his cravings; the ſad effects immediately followed. He was ſeized that night with a violent fever, became delirious, and for a fortnight his life was deſpaired of. In his priſon, under ſufferings more than human nature ſeemed capable of enduring, he had ſtruggled through, and for the moſt part enjoyed a ſtate of health and ſtrength, but now, in the moment of liberty, joy, and abundance, he received a ſtroke more ſevere than any he had before undergone. How little can we determine of the good or evil before us under the ſun? He was a more wretched being ſurrounded by kind friends, and every humane attention, than he had been deſtitute, famiſhed, covered with ſores, and lying naked on the floor of a dungeon.

Being reſtored, however, and capable of accompanying his countrymen, he deſcended the Gauts, and proceeded on to Madras. Lord Macartney had forwarded a ſupply of clothes to meet them, but there not being a ſufficiency for all, ſome had one thing and ſome another: to Mr Wilſon's ſhare, a very large military hat fell, which, with a banyan, and pantaloons, with many a breach, made his meagre figure very much reſemble a maniac. Impatient to viſit his friends, he walked on from the

laſt halting place, and the ſentries hardly would let him paſs. He haſtened to a friend, whoſe name was Ellis, and knocking at the door, enquired of the ſervants for their maſter and miſtreſs. The footmen ſtared at him, and ſaid, they were not at home, and were ſhutting the door againſt him, when he preſſed in, ruſhed by them, and threw himſelf down on a ſofa. The ſervants were Mahometans, who hold the inſane in much reverence, and ſuch they ſuppoſed him; and without any violence uſed to remove him, Captain Wilſon was permitted quietly to repoſe himſelf: and being tired, he fell into the moſt profound ſleep, in which ſtate his friends on their return found him, and hardly recognized him, he was ſo altered. They left him thus found aſleep till the evening, when the luſtres were lighted, and ſeveral friends aſſembled, curious to hear the ſtory of his miſerable captivity. When he awoke and ſaw the glare of light, and the perſons around him, he could ſcarce recover his recollection, and for a moment ſeemed as if he had dropped into ſome enchanted abode.

The welcome and kind treatment of his friends, who ſupplied all his wants, ſoon reſtored him to his former life and ſpirits; and he began to think of new ſervice, as he had yet obtained but a ſcanty proviſion, which his long captivity had not much increaſed, though he received the arrears of his pay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF WRYTES-HOUSE.

"Full little did the builders or the indwellers think that this coſtly and warm fabric ſhould ſo ſoon end violently in a deſolate rubbiſh." HALL'S CONTEMP.

SIR,

IN my brief remarks on the diſgraceful demolition of Wrytes-houſe, inſerted in your laſt, I had hazarded an opinion that the variety of dates which appeared on different parts of the building, "marked the "periods, probably, of additions, "embelliſhments, or repairs, or the "ſucceſſion of different proprietors." Here I evidently ſpoke with all the diffidence of uncertainty. An "intelligent heraldic antiquary," you ſay in a marginal note, "ſuggeſted "to you, that the different dates "1376, 1400, 15—, could not reaſonably be referred to the age of "the building in its ſucceſſive ſtages "of improvement, but muſt have "been inſcribed at one time, to record the ſucceſſive intermarriages "of the anceſtors of the owner;" and that "the neatneſs, diſtinctneſs, "and uniformity of the letters, &c. "rendered this opinion highly pro"bable*." In this gentleman's opinion, I would acquieſce, did I ſee ſufficient evidence. This however I do not perceive. As an "antiquary," he will not the leſs eſteem me for ſuch ſalutary ſcepticiſm.—I ſhall therefore briefly ſtate the difficulties which ſtand in the way of my adopting his ſentiments.

The "neatneſs, diſtinctneſs, and "uniformity of the letters, &c." conſtitute the only argument in ſupport of his theory, and this argument is not urged as concluſive, but merely as "rendering the opinion highly "probable."

But

* We reflect with leſs regret on our having raſhly hazarded our own light conjectures on the age of Wrytes-houſe, ſince it has procured our readers a more ample deſcription and illuſtration of the ſubject in the preſent eſſay. *Editor.*

But, in the 1ſt place, a difference of age is, *primâ facie*, diſcernible in various parts of the caſtle. This is particularly evident in one diviſion of the front, where, in my judgment, the figures of Adam and Eve bear the marks of ſuperior age, and where corroſive time has nearly obliterated the inſcription; while the Royal Britiſh arms over the preſent main door are diſtinct, and the inſcriptions quite legible; having evidently been erected after the acceſſion of our James to the Engliſh throne.

2dly, The figures of Adam and Eve, and the almoſt illegible inſcription below them,

> Quhan Adam delved and Eva ſpan,
> Quhair war a the gentiles than?

may with high probability be referred to thoſe days when the inſurrection of Taylor and Straw, in England, gave birth to that diſtich, and rendered it popular; eſpecially as the oldeſt date on the caſtle approaches within two years of the period of that ſingular rebellion.

3dly, The dates and emblematical figures, are chiefly upon the architraves, or rather triangular lintel-ſtones of the windows. It is ſurely reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the repreſentations of the chriſtian virtues and the carnal ſenſes, ſtrewed on theſe ſtones, were ſculptured ere the ſtones were placed in the building. This muſt be granted. Now, it is perfectly clear, from inſpection, that the dates are not *ex poſt facto* operations: nor could they have been ſo neatly inſcribed after the ſtones were erected; neither could ſuch maſſy lintel-ſtones, which were of ſo much importance in the building, have been removed or changed, without endangering the fabric. Therefore if the antiquary be right in ſaying that theſe dates "muſt "have been inſcribed at one time," the caſtle muſt have been built "at "one time," viz. ſomewhere between the union of the crowns and the year 1617, the lateſt date that I perceived on the whole edifice. But nothing can be more evident, to the eyes of any perſon at all accuſtomed to ſurvey old buildings with critical attention, than that the figures of our primeval parents, and the diſtich above recited, muſt be referred to a period far more remote. Here the letters are not "diſtinct." Nor is it at all credible that ſo inflammatory a rhyme would be put up at "the "ſame time" with the arms of James VI. who was ſo conceitedly jealous of his *king-craft*, as he called it, and of his *divine* right of royalty,—a right ſo palpably ſtruck at by that levelling proverb, ſuppoſed by the vulgar, no doubt, to be grounded on *ſcripture*.

As an irrefragable proof that the ſculptured figures of the cardinal virtues were erected before the period of the Reformation, it may be obſerved that they bear all the marks of Popiſh times. *Fides* in particular is repreſented with a ſmall croſs ſuſpended in her boſom, a chalice in her right hand, and a miſſal in her left. This carries back part of the building, at leaſt to the reign of James V. in whoſe days the Scottiſh reformation began;—long before the date 1617, which, as already ſaid, was the lateſt on the building, and long before the erection of the *Britiſh* arms over the main door, which muſt have been after the ſouthern ſucceſſion opened to James by the death of Queen Elizabeth.

In the 4th place, the heads of Cæſar and Octavius*, and of Heliogabalus, appear to me clearly more ancient than others of the ſculptured ornaments. Indeed, on compariſon, it may appear that theſe figures are nearly

* I had inadvertently copied the inſcription under Octavius thus, "Octavius "ſecundus," &c. and it is ſo printed in your laſt. I ſhould have read, "Octavius "ſecundus Romanorum Imperator," the figure being intended for the immediate ſucceſſor of Cæſar, who is ſtyled "primus Rom. Imp." &c.

nearly of equal antiquity with those of Severus and Julia, in the wall of a house in the High Street, below Gray's Close *.

5thly, The very "irregularity" of the building, taken notice of by Arnot in his history, is of itself an argument that it was not built "at "one time." The most easterly door had, at one period, been the main entrance. Over it are the family arms, viz. a triangular shield quartered per cross, with two cabashed buck's heads in the dexter chief, and two mullets in the sinister; and one buck's head in the dexter base, and one mullet in the sinister; with two wyverns, or other hideous suppositious animals, for supporters. I cannot flatter myself that my blazoning is accurate enough even to convey a tolerable idea, for I know little or nothing of heraldry; but our good friend the *heraldic* antiquary may yet have an opportunity of exploring the original, which still remains in the wall.—The western door had, in its day, also been the chief entrance: from it a spacious flight of steps leads to the first floor: this had, till within this century, been the principal stair, as it is self evident that the centre one had been a modern improvement. Over this entrance is inscribed the motto of the good town, "Nisi Do-"minus, &c. Ps. 127." Indeed the whole western wing seems to have been built before the rest of the castle.

In the 6th place, the opinion of this gentleman clashes with the sentiments of Maitland and of Arnot. The former, who visited the castle about the year 1750, says, "it ap-"pears to be of above 360 years "standing," and assigns as sufficient proof "the date 1376 above the "eastern window of the western "wing."—The latter reports that "it was said to have been built for "the reception of a mistress of James "IV." Now, James IV. fell on the fatal day of Flodden in 1513: but *later* dates than 1513, in similar characters and sculpture, appear on hyperthyron-stones, which, as already observed, being in this instance essential ones, could not very easily be changed. We cannot surely suppose that such a mansion would be built for any paramour, however exalted in station, after her royal lover was no more: nor is it credible that such a lady would choose, or rather, in those days, would be allowed, to decorate her surreptitious palace with the dates of the "successive inter-"marriages" of her "ancestors."—But I must candidly concede to our antiquary, that neither Maitland nor Arnot seem to have sufficiently informed themselves on this subject.—The former perceived the date 1376, and, like myself, understood it literally, as indicative of the age of the building, or at least as faithfully bearing *in gremio* the period when itself was sculptured.—Mr Arnot had not personally visited the castle, else he could not have failed to take notice of the disparity of the dates on the walls with the period he has assigned for its erection. Indeed he merely rehearses it as a bruit. All he says is, "Wrytes-house is an old "irregular building, of a good ap-"pearance. This *is said* to have been "built for the reception of a mistress "of James IV."

Finally, If all was so "distinct and "uniform," where was the "doubt-"ful sculpture" on which the antiquary

* These a baker had, in the beginning of the 17th century, taken a fancy to metamorphose into representations of our first parents, adding the lesser curse incurred by them and entailed on their posterity, "In sudore vultus tui vescēris pane, "1621." In this state they still appear: but all antiquaries, or at least "such poor "*antiquists* as Scotland has produced," have united in declaring them, either Roman sculpture, or, at all events, of much higher antiquity than 1621.

quary was found "poring" when Mr Editor visited this "venerable edifice," as he himself justly styles it; a title which it would hardly deserve, did it claim only to be the production of the wane of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century.

I reckon myself obliged, Sir, for your attention in communicating the gentleman's opinion: and whenever my doubts now expressed, as to the building being erected at one and the same time, shall be removed, I shall chearfully aquiesce. Indeed, except with regard to the inscriptions being the work of one period, we are not at variance; for I hinted in my last, "that the variety of dates probably "marked the succession of different "proprietors," and the antiquary suggests that they were meant to "record successive intermarriages," —words of pretty much the same meaning and tendency, in an unimportant guess of this kind.

I am of opinion, that persons well versed in the local heraldry of this part of Scotland, might, from the armorial bearings, shields, crests, and various insignia interwoven in different places with initial letters, determine the family whose original mansion Wrytes-house has been, which seems to be a matter of perfect uncertainty to all who have mentioned it in their writings*. Perhaps if your "heraldic antiquary" would turn his attention to it, he might be able to settle the point, and to rectify Maitland, Arnot, Grose, &c. Many antiquaries may delight in æruginous coins, or mouldering abbeys, and yet esteem the researches of heraldry but dry and uninteresting. They may be learned men, and yet make but a sorry appearance when a point turns on the knowledge of local armoury and blazoning. One of your correspondents has, in your last number, shewn how inept and puerile the erudite Dr Johnson appears when he attempts to treat of natural history! a division of universal science, to which his studies had never been directed.

Lest I may justly incur the charge of prolixity, I shall conclude with observing, that if the great age and the irregularity of the building rendered it incommodious for the purposes of an hospital, and if the existence of it was found incompatible with the beauty of the new building, as in some measure intercepting its perspective view, still the PRINCIPAL TOWER, surely, might be suffered to remain. It is yet almost complete. Far from injuring the hospital, it would be a vast ornament to its grounds. Standing on an elevated station, it commands an extensive and highly varied scene. The slight interruption of the view from some of the windows of the hospital would scarcely be felt, and at any rate would be amply compensated. The expence of finishing off the scars occasioned by the demolition of the adjoining walls would be trifling. The tower is already nearly insulated, and seems possessed of sufficient strength to stand alone for a thousand years. Were a number of the curiously sculptured stones from other parts of the castle to be erected around it, future generations would praise the taste and the reverential attention of the first managers. It is nearly of equal height, I believe, with the Monument of London; it would resemble the grand old tower of Dundee; or at least would far outshine the antique tower at Deanhaugh, opposite to St Bernard's Well.

Upon the whole, however we may differ in opinion as to the origin of the vast variety of dates on the castle, I plainly perceive that you, Sir, and the antiquary you mention, will heartily concur with me (and may I not say, with the public in general?) in regretting that it should be thought

* The arms of Napier and Park are easily discernible, and occur most frequently. *Editor.*

thought neceſſary to pull down ſo noble and curious a manſion, for any purpoſe whatever, however laudable in itſelf;—in deploring, that thoſe "who have *got* a little learning," and ſome who have *got* a great deal, ſhould be acceſſary to ſo barbarous a decree; and in reprobating that taſte that has preferred the "erection of "a plain *ſickly-looking* building, to "the bold appearance of a turreted "caſtle,"—a taſte, on the depraved principles of which, the turreted, caſtellated, palacious Heriot's Hoſpital, ought to be pulled down, and a commodious, trim, new building, in imitation of the city's Poor-houſe, erected in its ſtead!

I am, Sir, &c.

Auguſt, 1800. *Cadmon.*

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

HUMAN LIFE; A VISION.

I Thought myſelf at the foot of a hill, which, with a great number of people, I began to aſcend. We were amuſed with toys and feathers, which flew about us, and in which we placed all our happineſs, but they ſunk in our eſteem, as we approached a gate over which was written *The Gate of Youth*. As ſoon as I entered, I beheld a venerable perſonage ſtanding on the road-ſide, giving the travellers directions for their future journey. I knew him to be *Reaſon*. He beckoned me to draw near. I did ſo, with the greateſt reverence. "My ſon," ſaid he, "the ſcenes you have paſſed through are *Vanity*. You ſeek after *Happineſs*; your deſign is glorious, and can only be accompliſhed in the paths of *Virtue*: let not *Vice* in the tempting guiſe of *Pleaſure* prevail with you to ſtray from the paths of *Virtue*, where peace and ſolid bliſs are only to be found: the path of *Vice* leads to miſery and certain ruin. You ſee a little before you an eminence on the road ſide, that is the Mount of *Wiſdom*, the abode of *Religion*; be ſo wiſe as to enter her gates: ſhe will inſtruct you; no time is to be loſt: my ſon, remember you are bound to be virtuous, and know thy intereſt is connected with thy duty." I left him, and went on till I came to a pleaſant mount, it commanded a view of the whole hill, it was clothed with verdure, the flowers were in full bloom, beaming luſtre on the eye, and delight on the ſmell. The gate was opened, I entered; the majeſty of the place ſtruck me with awe and wonder. I was introduced to *Religion*; a perſonage more beautiful or comely I never beheld; ſhe engroſſed my affection, my ſoul was all in rapture. "Young man," ſaid ſhe, "if you ſeek after *Glory*, *Honour*, *Immortality*, and *Eternal Life*, I will ſhew you the way." Whereupon ſhe took me to the top of a ſtately edifice, and addreſſed me thus: "You ſee where the way divides itſelf into two, a little from the foot of this mount, that right-hand path leading up theſe hills clothed with never-fading verdure, where the ſun beams forth grace and delight; that is the path of *Virtue*: true and genuine pleaſure is only found there, and it leads to the realms of *Happineſs*. But that broad way, leading down to that vale, almoſt hid with a thick atmoſphere, is the path of *Vice*. You ſee conſtant clouds of duſt darken the path, from the numerous travellers. Miſerable ſouls! deceived by falſe appearances, captivated by the lying lips of *Vice*, they ruſh on to ruin. Here, ſaid ſhe, (at the ſame time unfolding a roll,) is a true repreſentation of your journey, delineated by the Spirit of *Truth*: it ſets in a juſt light the fatal conſequences of *Vice*; its truths are certain, its laws holy, juſt, and good, a ſtrict adherence to this will be your beſt guide;

it

it demonſtrates to a degree of certainty, beyond contradiction, that holineſs is the perfection of your nature, that a firm belief of its revelations is the greateſt improvement of your intellectual powers, and that to walk in the path of *Virtue* is anſwering the end of your creation: but let us deſcend, and ſuffer me to introduce you to *Experience*. Straightway ſhe opened a little door, where I ſaw a grave old man making ſome ſtatical and chymical experiments: he put the joys and delights of virtue into one retort, and the riches, honours, and pleaſures of time in another; when upon trial, the firſt came out purer, heavier, and brighter; and laſt totally evaporated in a ſtinking black ſmoke. He then turned to a ballance, and put into one ſcale the pleaſure that proceeds from well-doing and a few virtuous actions, but in the other he put all the gratifications of ſenſe; when, to my great ſurprize, the latter quick up flew and kick'd the beam.

Now, reſumed *Religion*, my ſon, be convinced, that in the paths of *Virtue* happineſs only is to be found: you muſt now depart. Whereupon ſhe beckoned a young woman, of an elevated aſpect and contemplative air, to lead me forth: her name was *Faith*. When we were got to the gate ſhe gave a ſtaff, and a phial filled with ſparkling liquors. Take theſe, ſaid ſhe; this will ſupport you in your journey, and an exhilarating draught from that will revive your languid limbs: keep thy heart with all diligence, and in the path of *Virtue* expect the great reward: farewell. My ſoul was filled with love. I went on rejoicing; but I had not gone far when I ſaw two perſons ſtanding where the road divided. *Virtue*, on the right hand commanded my eſteem and veneration, and made ſigns for me to draw near; but *Pleaſure* came forward, and by her flattering lips enſlaved my ſoul. See, ſaid ſhe, pointing down the left hand way, how many blooming groves ſalute the ſkies, filled with joy and muſic, here feſtivity dwells and this is the path to *Happineſs*. Alas! exclaimed *Virtue*, believe her not: the ſcenes you ſee are mere illuſions; the medium through which you ſee them is falſe: that is the way to ruin; call to mind the inſtructions of *Reaſon*, conſider the chart you got from *Religion*. I was going to look into it, when *Pleaſure*, with a ſneer of contempt, replied, Regard not theſe muſty records; what avail they here? here is preſent eaſe and certain joy: come, let us make haſte and overtake that jolly company before us. Upon which ſhe hurried me away; while *Virtue* ſaid, O, fooliſh youth, how greatly are you impoſed upon! flying from *Virtue*, you forego happineſs, and ſeeking pleaſure loſe your peace. We overtook ſome travellers, who were ſporting, ſinging, and dancing: we travelled thro' many flowery plains and fragrant groves: their perfumes were mortal poiſon to prudence and reflection. From one delight to another I was driven on, and at every ſtage the hoſt came forth to meet us: they caught us, and kiſſed us, and ſaid, come let us enjoy ourſelves. Thus I went on, unmindful of the paſt, and unconcerned for the future, till I obſerved the air to darken, clouds and ſmoke thickening around me, and now and then I ſaw a gleam of fire. I went a little further, when I heard wailing and weeping. I ſtopt. Aſtoniſhment ſeized me when I ſaw two ugly ſpectres coming to drag me forward. I would have fled. My limbs would not obey me. What could I do? I cried out! At that inſtant I heard a ſhaking among the trees on my right, when out came a perſon clothed in white. She ſhone like a meteor on the dreary way. By her ſorrowful features I knew her to be *Repentance*. Fly, fly, ſaid ſhe, you ſtand on deſtruction's dreadful brink: hell yawns for you: *Deſpair* and *Miſery* are coming to drag you forward. Alas!

Alas! ſaid I, I cannot fly: but ſhe caught hold on me, and ſaid, Uſe your ſtaff, and taſte the vial you carry; you ſeem to have forgot, or know not their uſe. I obeyed her; new vigour ſwelled my ſinews. I fled, while the two furies in our rear cried out, He is ours! ſhall the lawful captive be delivered? but I held on my way until I heard them no more. But what ſtrange alterations did I behold! the groves lately green and gay now ſeemed half conſumed with fire. Inſtead of fruit, cinders and aſhes hung; and an unwholeſome, denſe vapour, roſe from the plain inſtead of fragrance. My former hoſts, *Senſuality*, *Lewdneſs*, *Drunkenneſs*, and *Unbelief*, invited me to return, but I would not: then they would have forced me, but I eluded their hands; and went on, until I came in ſight of *Virtue*. I expected ſhe would reproach me for my folly; but while I was yet a great way off ſhe took compaſſion on me, came to meet me, and embraced me. Ah! ſaid I, how fooliſh have I been, to forſake you and liſten to Vice. Stop! ſaid ſhe, you will now love me more, ſince you are convinced that *Vice* had no more to beſtow than *Anxiety*, *Grief*, and *Pain*. I will lead you forward to a number of my children who ſeek *Happineſs* in the right way. Let the chart of *Religion* guide you, and uſe your ſtaff. We ſoon overtook them; they rejoiced to ſee me. Joy ſmiled in every face, and ſatisfaction bleſſed every breaſt: our ſouls were ſerene as the unclouded ſky; a clear ſun always ſhone; familiar converſe deceived the time. Many a gentle ſloping hill we aſcended, whoſe ſides were clothed with evergreen; whilſt here and there a pleaſant rill gurgled down its pebbly bed, ſelvedged with flowers,

And gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, diſpens'd
Native perfumes, and whiſper'd whence they ſtole
Theſe balmy ſweets.

We had already gained the hills of *Meekneſs*, *Temperance*, *Peace*, and *Charity*, and the vale of *Humility*; but aſcending the hill of *Perſeverance*, ſome of us turned faint, when we looked up and beheld the craggy cliffs we had to paſs. To recruit our ſpirits, we ſat down by a well of living water, where we had a full view of the diſmal path of *Vice*, with its miſerable end. We praiſed and gave thanks at the difference of our fate from theirs that trod it. A draught from the fountain filled us with new life, we aroſe to aſcend, when, to our unſpeakable joy, we ſaw *Hope*, *Fortitude*, and *Patience*, coming from the regions of *Happineſs*, to conduct us on our way. With their aſſiſtance we ſoon ſurmounted all difficulties; but when I got to the top, and beheld the manſions of *Bliſs*, and the glories of *Immortality* and *Happineſs*, what floods of joy, in tides impetuous, ruſhed through my ſoul! I could bear no more. They broke my golden dream: I waked, and reflecting on it, remembered theſe lines of Dr Young's Night firſt:

What golden joys ambroſial cluſtring glare,
In his full beam, and ripen for the juſt:
Where momentary ages are no more;
Where time, and pain, and chance and death expire.

Kinneſswood. *J. B.*

CHARACTER OF JOHN LORD ASHBURTON.

By the late Sir William Jones.

JOHN DUNNING (a name to which no title could add luſtre) poſſeſſed profeſſional talents which may truly be called inimitable; for, beſides their ſuperlative excellence, they were peculiarly his own; and as it would ſcarcely be poſſible to copy them, ſo it is hardly probable that nature

nature or education will give them to another. His language was always pure, always elegant; and the beſt words dropped eaſily from his lips into the beſt places, with a fluency at all times aſtoniſhing, and, when he had perfect health, really melodious: his ſtyle of ſpeaking conſiſted of all the turns, oppoſitions, and figures, which the old rhetoricians taught, and which Cicero frequently practiſed, but which the auſtere and ſolemn ſpirit of Demoſthenes refuſed to adopt from his firſt maſter, and ſeldom admitted into his orations, political or forenſick. Many at the bar and on the bench thought this a vitiated ſtyle; but though diſſatisfied as critics, yet, to the confuſion of all criticiſm, they were tranſported as hearers. That faculty, however, in which no mortal ever ſurpaſſed him, and which all found irreſiſtable, was his wit: this relieved the weary; this calmed the reſentful, and animated the drowſy; this drew ſmiles even from ſuch as were the objects of it, ſcattered flowers over a deſart; and, like ſun-beams ſparkling on a lake, gave ſpirit and vivacity to the dulleſt and leaſt intereſting cauſe. Not that his accompliſhments, as an advocate, conſiſted principally on volubility of ſpeech, or livelineſs of raillery; he was endued with an intellect, ſedate yet penetrating, clear yet profound, ſubtle yet ſtrong. His knowledge too was equal to his imagination, and his memory to his knowledge. He was not leſs deeply learned in the ſublime principles of juriſprudence, and the particular laws of his country, than accurately ſkilled in the minute but uſeful practice of all our different courts. In the nice conduct of a complicated cauſe, no particle of evidence could eſcape his vigilant attention, no ſhade of argument could elude his comprehenſive reaſon: perhaps the vivacity of his imagination ſometimes prompted him to ſport where it would have been wiſer to argue; and, perhaps, the exactneſs of his memory ſometimes induced him to anſwer ſuch marks as hardly deſerved notice, and to enlarge on ſmall circumſtances, which added little weight to his argument; but thoſe only who have experienced can in any degree conceive the difficulty of exerting all the mental faculties in one inſtant, when the leaſt deliberation might loſe the tide of action irrecoverably. The people ſeldom err in appreciating the character of ſpeakers; and thoſe clients who were too late to engage Dunning on their ſide, never thought themſelves ſecure of ſucceſs, while thoſe againſt whom he was engaged were always apprehenſive of a defeat.

As a lawyer, he knew that Britain could only be happily governed on the principles of her conſtitutional or public law; that the regal power was limited, and popular rights aſcertained by it: but that ariſtocracy had no other power than that which too naturally reſults from property, and which laws ought rather to weaken than fortify; he was therefore an equal ſupporter of juſt prerogative and of national freedom, weighing both in the noble balance of our recorded Conſtitution. An able and aſpiring ſtateſman, who profeſſed the ſame principles, had wiſdom to ſolicit, and the merit to obtain, the friendſhip of this great man; and a connection, planted originally on the firm ground of ſimilarity in political ſentiments, ripened into perſonal affection which nothing but death could have diſſolved or impaired. Whether in his miniſterial ſtation he might not ſuffer a few prejudices inſenſibly to creep on his mind, as the beſt men have ſuffered, becauſe they were men, may admit of a doubt; but, if even prejudiced, he was never uncandid; and, though pertinacious in all his opinions, he had great indulgence for ſuch as differed from him.

His ſenſe of honour was lofty and heroic; his integrity ſtern and inflexible; and though he had a ſtrong inclination to ſplendour of life, with a taſte for all the elegancies of ſociety, yet no love of dignity, of wealth, or of pleaſure, could have tempted him to deviate, in a ſingle inſtance, from the ſtraight line of truth and honeſty.

He carried his democratical principles even into ſocial life, where he claimed no more of the converſation than his juſt ſhare, and was always candidly attentive when it was his turn to be a hearer. His enmities were ſtrong, yet placable, but his friendſhips were eternal; and if his affections ever ſubdued his judgment, it muſt have been in caſes where the fame and intereſt of a friend were nearly concerned. The veneration with which he conſtantly treated his father, whom his ſucceſs and reputation had made the happieſt of mortals, could be equalled only by the amiable tenderneſs which he ſhewed as a parent. He uſed to ſpeak with wonder and abhorrence of Swift, who was not aſhamed to leave a declaration that he could not be fond of children; and with pleaſure of Caliph, who, on the eve of a deciſive battle, which was won by his valour and wiſdom, amuſed himſelf in his tent with ſeeing his children ride on his ſcymitar and play with his turban; and diſmiſſed a General, as unlikely to treat the army with lenity, who durſt reprove him for ſo natural and innocent recreation.

For ſome months before his death the nurſery had been his chief delight, and gave him more pleaſure than the cabinet could have afforded him; but this parental affection, which had been a ſource of ſo much felicity, was probably a cauſe of his fatal illneſs. He had loſt one ſon, and expected to loſe another, when the author of this painful tribute to his memory parted from him, with tears in his eyes, little hoping to ſee him again in a periſhable ſtate. As he perceives, without affectation, that his tears now ſteal from him, and begin to moiſten the paper on which he writes, he reluctantly leaves a ſubject, which could not ſo ſoon have exhauſted; and when he alſo ſhould reſign his life to the great Giver of it, he deſires no other decoration of his humble graveſtone than this honourable truth:

With none to flatter, none to recommend,
DUNNING approv'd and mark'd him as a friend.

A COTTAGE TALE.

[*Concluded from our laſt Number p.* 60.]

I PUT my horſe into a ſtable at the head of the town, and then walked down to the houſe. I knocked at the door, impatient for an anſwer. I liſtened for ſome glad ſound within, but all was ſilent. I then tried to open it, but it was faſt; yet it was not ſo late that they could be in bed, then why did they not anſwer me. Could they have quitted that houſe, and not have informed me where I ſhould find them, no! that was ſurely impoſſible. While theſe perplexing doubts crouded into my mind, looking round in deſpair, I thought I perceived ſmoke aſcending from one of the chimnies, this convinced me that there muſt be ſomebody within. I knocked again, and after a long ſilence I heard a door ſhut, followed by the ſound of light footſteps, which ſeemed to come along the paſſage. Through a ſmall opening in the door I could perceive a light, but before I had time to examine it minutely, a well-known voice ſtruck my ear; it was the daughter of my friend, that inquired of me, who I was, and what I wanted. A friend that has been abſent from you would wiſh to return; can you ſtill receive him, replied I. I can if it be he ſhe exclaimed (recollecting my voice.) Inſtantly the door was thrown open, I ruſhed forward to embrace her, but how ſhocked was I to behold, inſtead of the freſh blooming girl I had ſo lately ſeen,

a pale emaciated being, whoſe once lovely cheeks were now furrowed with care and conſtant anxiety! I trembled to aſk the reaſon of this ſad alteration; with a faultering tongue I inquired for the reſt of the family: ſhe ſhook her head and beckoned me to follow her into the parlour. I did ſo, with a palpitating heart. After a long pauſe, which was interrupted only by her heart-rending ſobs, and tears which flowed inceſſantly, ſhe became a little calm, and was at length able to tell me (though in broken ſentences) that her father had been ſeized about ten days ago with a violent fever, which had ſcarcely ever abated, and the phyſician had given them no hopes of his recovery, but on the contrary had told them that he did not think he could ſurvive above another day. Imagine to yourſelf my ſituation when I received ſuch tidings of my worthy friend; but I was not allowed much time for reflection, when I perceived that his daughter had nearly fainted by my ſide; endeavouring to ſupport her made me forget for a moment the acuteneſs of my own ſufferings. When ſhe recovered herſelf again, lifting her languid eyes upon me, ſhe ſaid; You muſt think I have very little fortitude, but I cannot help it, when the memory of the paſt ruſhes over my mind contraſted with the preſent, I am unable to bear the reflections it ſuggeſts; in vain do I try to baniſh ſuch painful recollections; wherever I go they purſue me, and ſteal unperceived upon my heart; but I muſt leave you for a little, and return to my father; my mother and ſiſter are beſide him; I will tell them you are here, and we will conſult about the beſt means of informing him. I know he would wiſh to ſee you, for he ſpeaks of you frequently: I would take you with me juſt now, but I am afraid that the ſight of you might produce ſuch agitation as would be hurtful to him. We muſt do all we can to keep him eaſy, replied I, but I hope you will find him better than when you left him. I hope ſo, ſaid ſhe; the tear ſtarted into her eye ſhe wiped haſtily away, and ruſhed out of the room. I was now left to my own reflections. I gave full vent to my grief, and many a melancholy thought aroſe, every object around me recalled ſome painful remembrance of paſt joys. I thought of the pleaſure I had anticipated, in a happy meeting with thoſe whom I loved. But how had hope deluded me! ſhe ſpread her fairy viſions around me, and each object ſeemed delightful. I was enchanted with her bewitching ſmiles, while ſhe pointed to long years of happineſs, and moments of exquiſite bliſs, ſtill to be mine. But I was deceived, no ſuch fine proſpects lay before me, I am now left a prey to diſappointment. He who but a few weeks ago I ſaw in health and happineſs, I now find upon his deathbed; and ſhe who is the ſole object of my affections and fondeſt ſolicitude, waſting with care and continual anxiety. While I was wholly occupied by theſe reflections, my heart torn with anguiſh at the thought of her whom I loved being ſo unhappy, ſhe had entered the room, and was ſeated by my ſide before I obſerved her. I fear I have diſturbed you, ſaid ſhe, I ſaw you was in deep meditation when I came in, and I did not like to ſpeak to you till it ſhould be over. You can never diſturb me, replied I, your preſence always gives me a pleaſure beyond what any thing elſe can beſtow. While I ſpoke, my eyes were fixed upon hers, and I thought I perceived a faint ſort of ſmile enlighten her ſorrowful countenance reſembling thoſe enchanting ſmiles which won my heart in happier days.

We have prepared my father to receive you, ſaid ſhe; come with me to his apartment, my mother and ſiſter are alſo anxious to ſee you. I followed her with faultering ſteps, when upon entering the chamber my knees had nearly ſunk under me, but calling up all my reſolution, I proceeded towards the bed; bending over it, I looked earneſtly on the face of my worthy friend, but how had diſeaſe diſfigured his manly countenance, his eyes were cloſed and he ſeemed in a gentle ſlumber; ſo I quietly withdrew, and placed myſelf beſide his wife, who was weeping by the fireſide. Though ſhe was far advanced in life, and had experienced many difficulties, yet the ardour of her feelings was not much blunted; ſhe was a moſt amiable woman and every way calculated to make my friend happy. Unfit as I was for ſuch a taſk, I attempted to give her ſome conſolation, but ſhe refuſed to be comforted, ſaying, that he who was dearer to her than life was now going to be torn from her, but ſhe would not ſtay long behind him. Her youngeſt daughter ſat weeping by her, while the eldeſt prepared a cooling draught for her father.

He

He awaked in a little while, but his sleep had not been refreshing; terrifying dreams had disturbed him, and a cold damp sweat was on his brow. He inquired of his daughter how long he had been sleeping, she told him, and he seemed surprised. I thought it had been much longer, said he, for I have passed through so many scenes, but they were very distressing ones, and I am glad they are now over. Can you give me any thing to drink; my mouth is dry and parched? the fever is increased since I fell asleep, for sleep cannot ease me now; nothing can bring me relief but the long sleep of death, which I wait anxiously for.

"Having taken a spoonful of the draught he appeared a little easier, and his wife told him that I was come to see him. Where is my boy, said he, (for he was always used to call me by some endearing apellation) let me see him, that I may give him in charge something that lies near this aching heart, then the last wish I have shall be accomplished. I approached the bedside, and he raised himself a little, to look at me. I hope all has been well with you, my child, said he; sit down by me, and I will speak to you while I am able, for my breathing becomes very difficult. I expressed my concern at finding him so ill. Do not grieve for me, said he, I am going to my Father's house, where I shall be perfectly happy; he hath prepared a seat among the blessed for me, and I hasten to fill it. But what is to become of those whom I leave behind? This sad thought embitters my last moments; it will be the last thought which shall be severed from this poor bleeding heart. I am happy, however, to have seen you before I die, because, as I have always found you faithful in matters of the greatest trust, I have no doubt but you will punctually fulfil my last commands. Be kind to my wife and girls; be a comforter and protector to them when I am gone: the fondest wish of my heart has long been to see you united to my eldest girl; as she does not seem averse to it herself, I hope it will take place: I will not see it, yet I shall die satisfied in the belief, that you will be an affectionate husband to her. Can you consent to be his wife, my love, said he, (turning to his daughter) without making any sacrifice? I can easily give my consent, father, replied she, because it is your wish, and somewhat my own; but I can think of no such thing at present. Well, my children, I ask no more, may God bless you all, and send you many years of happiness. Comfort your aged mother; she has always been a tender and affectionate wife to me. I leave you now, in the glorious hope of meeting you all in those delightful mansions prepared for the righteous. Farewell.

"Here his voice became weak, and he seemed quite exhausted; he closed his eyes, and we thought he was going to sleep, but he suddenly opened them again, and looking wildly round upon us, he seized the hand of his wife, pressed it eagerly to his bosom, and lifting his eyes upwards, he exclaimed, "I come," and expired. Thus ended the life of a most excellent man. I will not attempt to paint the feelings of his family on this trying occasion, besides I fear I have already wearied you with such pictures, I must haste to finish my story, Sir, which cannot have interested you so much, as it has afforded me a melancholy gratification in detailing it to you; in doing so, I have not amused you with lively or entertaining anecdote, but if I have awakened any sympathy in your bosom for the sufferings of a fellow creature, I have not lost my aim." I told him that I was much interested in it, and begged him to proceed; after a short pause he thus continued.

"On the third day after my worthy friend's decease, he was laid in the grave, and he was followed to it by the tears and lamentations of many. His disconsolate widow took her bed the day that he died, and she never rose again; in less than eight days she got her wish accomplished, which was to be laid by his side.

"This was a fresh affliction to us. I supported myself in a great measure by endeavouring to comfort her daughters. The eldest girl, whom I was so tenderly attached to, had suffered most by affliction; I could not bear to see her, thus gradually wasting before my eyes, without making an effort to save her.

"I forced her to accompany her sister and me to a walk sometimes, but if I had succeeded in making her chearful on the way, upon our return some painful reflection would have arisen, such as, Here she had often walked with those that were now no more. I soon found that all my attempts proved ineffectual; I then proposed to her to take a jaunt along with her sister and me, as I was convinced

vinced that a change of air would be very favourable for the recovery of her health and ſpirits. With much difficulty I got her conſent, and after arranging ſome little matters, I left the management of the ſhop to a young man whom I thought I could depend upon; we then ſet out upon our journey. I was deſirous of taking her to London, as I fondly hoped that the buſtle of the great metropolis, and the many ſtrange ſights which would be preſented to her view might divert her attention from more ſerious conſiderations. As we journeyed on, I perceived with inexpreſſible delight, that her health and ſpirits recruited daily. I now thought it a proper time to renew my propoſals of marriage to her, and I hoped to call her mine before we entered the great city. She ſtill ſeemed inclined to put it off for a little, aſſigning as a reaſon that her ſpirits were not ſufficiently good yet, but I preſſed her ſo it, and ſhe no longer denied me; ſo in a few days I was married to the beſt and moſt amiable of women. My wife had an aunt who lived in London, a ſiſter of her mother's, who was married to a rich merchant; we had informed her of her ſiſter's death, and we intended to call upon her when we got to town. We took very ſhort ſtages, and did not fatigue ourſelves, ſo at the end of three weeks we arrived ſafely in the great City, none of us had ever been there before, and every thing was new to us. I fell in with a young man whom I had once known a little, he ſhewed us particular attention, called upon us every day, and carried us to ſee ſome of the public buildings, and objects of curioſity moſt worthy of obſervation. We were all highly gratified, but my wife often declared that ſhe could not live in London; it was ſo unlike the calm tranquillity of the ſweet manſion where ſhe ſpent her early days, that ſhe could never have reconciled herſelf to it. She had not yet called upon her aunt, and ſhe reſolved to do it immediately, leſt it ſhould be forgot, ſo we ſet off for that purpoſe. We could not promiſe ourſelves a very hearty welcome, becauſe her aunt, being the wife of an opulent merchant, who could afford to have a town and country houſe, and live in *ſtile* as it is called, ſhe rather ſeemed to deſpiſe her ſiſter for marrying a bookſeller, ſo the families never had much intercourſe. My wife, however, thought we ſhould call upon her, and give her an opportunity of ſhowing us ſome attention. Having arrived at her houſe, which was a moſt elegant one, we knocked at the door; being anſwered by a ſervant in livery, we inquired if his miſtreſs was at home? he ſaid he was not ſure, but if we would give him our names, he would inquire and bring us an anſwer immediately; we did ſo, and he ran up ſtairs. In a few minutes he returned with this anſwer, that his miſtreſs was very buſy preparing to leave town next day, and ſhe was very ſorry ſhe could not poſſibly ſee us; but if we had any thing particular to ſay we might write her, or wait till ſhe returned to town, when ſhe would be at leiſure to receive us. We inſtantly walked away, deſiring the man to tell his miſtreſs that we wanted nothing from her, but had juſt made her a civil call, and ſince ſhe was not inclined to ſee us, we would not repeat it. We were all exceedingly mortified at the ill ſucceſs of this viſit, particularly my wife, who was very much hurt at her aunt's conduct; it recalled many a painful recollection which had for a little been diverted by the gaiety around her. She thought of her parents, how would they have felt upon ſuch an occaſion? what would her mother have ſaid, had ſhe heard that her ſiſter had uſed us ſo ill? kindneſs we ſcarcely expected from her, but we thought at leaſt to meet with ſome outward ſhow of civility. My wife threw all the blame upon herſelf for having adviſed us to go. I was greatly concerned at it, for I had not ſeen her ſo dejected ſince ſhe came to London. I ſaw that ſhe began to be impatient for our return home; and I did not object to it, as I found that London had no longer any charms for her, and I know that my preſence would be much wanted in the management of my buſineſs. As we travelled down by ſhort ſtages, it was ſome time before we reached our peaceful manſion: when we drew near it, my heart became ſorrowful; I looked on the countenance of my dear wife, I beheld that her boſom was agitated by a variety of tender emotions. I ſtrove to be chearful, but in vain, my courage forſook me. Her ſiſter putting her head out of the carriage window told us our ſweet habitation was in view, "Is it, ſaid my wife," (while the tear ſtartled into her eye,) "I am glad

to be ſo near it again." A long ſilence enſued; which was interrupted by the driver opening the carriage door for us to alight; we did ſo, and were met by the old woman, who had prepared the houſe for our reception. What a welcome! no father, no mother, to fold us in their arms; to inquire kindly of our welfare while abſent, and bid us be joyful on our return. My wife went into the parlour, the ſcene of much ſuffering; ſhe threw herſelf into the large oak elbow chair, ſo often occupied by her father; there I followed her, and found her weeping. "You will call me weak, my dear," ſaid ſhe, "but I cannot help it; as I entered the room my eye caught theſe pictures, that my father uſed to take ſo much pleaſure in, and my mother cleaned them with her own hands every morning; this elbow chair was always aſſociated in my mind with the idea of my father. O leave me, my dear, for a little, I will ſoon join my ſiſter and you; I will try to get the better of my grief, but a little is ſurely due to the memory of the paſt. I left her, and went to enquire after the young man whom I had intruſted with the management of the ſhop. But here I was to meet with freſh misfortunes, for I was ſpeedily informed that he had decamped a few days before my return. My affairs were much embarraſſed, and my property greatly diminiſhed, as he had not gone empty handed. It came like a thunderbolt upon me, the baſeneſs of the villain ſhocked me more than the loſs I had ſuſtained by him. I reſolved to ſettle my affairs and give up the bookſelling trade. This propoſal was well received by my wife, as the plan which I would adopt would keep me more at home. I had paid ſome attention to farming, and had rather a turn for it, ſo I took a fine farm adjoining our houſe, and by various ſpeculations in a ſhort time I had added greatly to the value of my poſſeſſion. The improvements I was daily projecting afforded me ſome ſcope for exertion, and the management of the dairy formed a pleaſing occupation for my wife and her ſiſter. Some years paſſed on in this manner, nothing happened worth relating to you. My wife had made an agreeable addition to our family by preſenting me with two or three ſweet little ones. The conſtant cares they demanded from her made her exert all her gaiety and cheerfulneſs, but "Melancholy had acquired the aſcendency in her conſtitution:" why ſhould I delay to tell you, the dreadful period arrived when I was to loſe her whom I loved ſo tenderly. I ſaw her ſink, I ſaw the luſtre of her eye begin to fade, I beheld with the deepeſt concern that lovely face grow languid that was never turned towards me but with a look of kindneſs.—I have felt what anguiſh of the heart it was to ſee the object whom we fondly doat on, wearing life away and ſmiling at its end. I ſtill think I ſee her fond and anxious looks, when, claſping her children to her beating heart, ſhe bade me live for them, and hoped they would be a comfort, and delight to me, and a ſupport when old age drew on. Her dying look is imprinted upon my heart, and I would never wiſh to part with the dear remembrance. After having laid my dear wife beſide her father and mother, I began to think of ſome plan for the future regulation of my family, for the management of my poor little ones, to obey the laſt injunctions of their mother. Before her death, her ſiſter had been engaged to marry a young man in the mercantile line in London, I foreſaw that I would be left entirely alone, and in the diſtreſſed ſtate of my mind I did not ſee how I was to go on. I found that I was not now equal to the management of the farm, therefore I ſold it, in order to devote myſelf entirely to domeſtic duties. Their aunt wiſhed much that the children and I would come and live near her, that ſhe might take ſome charge of them, but London was not the place for me with my ſlender fortune. Beſides I wiſhed rather to take a ſmall houſe in the country, as it was better for the children, and I did not like to mix again in the world. After ſome ſearch, I at laſt made choice of this one which I now inhabit. Here I brought my little folks. It is but a few miles from London, and they are ſomewhat under the eye of their aunt, and when I die I ſhall have the conſolation of thinking that there will be ſomebody to take notice of them."

Here ended this afflicted man's narrative, and we retired to reſt; but I ſlept none, the tone and look with which his ſtory was accompanied made a deep impreſſion upon my mind. I aroſe early in the morning, and after thanking my kind hoſt for his great attention, I left him with regret, and a fixed determination to viſit him frequently.

M. S. A.

POETRY.

Poetry.

[*For the Edinburgh Magazine.*]

ZERBINETTE.

DEAR youth, for whom I pining mourn,
For whom the lonely night I weep,
Haſte to thy Zerbinette forlorn,
And fly the dangers of the deep.
Why ſhould the cruel faithleſs ſea
Detain ſo long my love from me.

The gentle groves, where oft we ſtray'd,
Seem all in grief ſince thou art gone;
Their little birds droop in the ſhade,
Their breezes, ſlowly-paſſing, moan:
And what is flower, or ſpring, or tree,
Without the kindly ſight of thee.

When ſleep deſcends, an angel gueſt,
To ſteal from tears theſe weeping eyes,
All lovely in my troubled reſt
I ſee thy blooming form ariſe;
I ſtart—it vaniſhes in air,
And leaves me—leaves me to deſpair!

Oft when the moon, ſo cold and clear,
Shines o'er the gray miſt-colour'd ſea,
I watch, and hope thy ſails are near,
While all are ſunk in ſleep but me.
Yet ſtill thy whitening ſails forget
To cheer thy poor, poor Zerbinette.

O winds, and waves, be huſh'd to peace;
Peace too, ye ſtormy tides of fear;
You frightful terrors round me, ceaſe,
Soon ſhall my ling'ring love be near,
Soon ſhall he come without delay,
And kiſs this burning tear away.

O no!—the tempeſt ſhakes the ſky—
Hark how it ruſtles in the grove!
The billows tumble mountain high—
Ah!—give me—give me back my love!

B.

[*For the Edinburgh Magazine.*]

VERSES

On the Death of GENERAL WASHINGTON.

AMID the incenſe of a world's applauſe,
That hails the Champion of his country's cauſe,
By virtue's tears embalm'd, to merit juſt,
Thy aſhes, Waſhington! return to duſt!
But not to Death's oblivion ſhade return
Thy ſoul's warm energies—they guard thy urn.
When Freedom, ſhrieking thro' the weſtern ſky,
Call'd all her ſons to conquer, or to die,
Turn'd her fair face, and ſhuddering as ſhe view'd
The kindred hoſts with civil blood imbru'd,
Full in the van thy withering arm reveal'd
Its awful ſweep,—and Conqueſt had the field:
When torn Humanity in ſorrow ſtood,
As war's wild vengeance pour'd the crimſon flood;
Thine was the boaſt, mid ranks with terror lin'd,
To blend the feeling and the mighty mind!
In ſcenes of havock and devouring flame,
No brutal carnage ſtain'd thy glorious name;
No voice of miſery in vain implor'd
The meed of mercy from thy conquering ſword.
Theſe were the triumphs, whoſe ſupporting pow'r
Shed its ſoft influence on thy dying hour.
To thee no terrors deepen'd into gloom
The long unfathom'd twilight of the tomb;
That heart, with Virtue's pureſt feelings warm,
That arm, the firſt in battle and alarm,
Still ſhield thy country—for thy birth was fame,
And lateſt ages ſhall adore thy name.

A. B.

[*For the Edinburgh Magazine.*]

ON SEEING A THISTLE GROWING,

Within the north-eaſt corner of the area of the College of E———. 31 July 1800.

STERN royal plant, that rear'ſt thy creſt on high,
Above theſe ſacred courts with ruin ſtrew'd,
Which with a partial eager parent eye,
Old Scotia's* fading Independence view'd:
Springſt thou, to ſee theſe hallow'd fanes decay,
Each† ſhielded founder's blazon'd honours loſt,
Each lonely hall with waſting ages grey,
Each ancient column mouldering into duſt.
Springſt thou, to pine in melancholy care,
Beneath the ſtorm to bow thy penſive head,
Where rooffleſs ſcience braves the troubled air,
And mourns the breaches of her fav'rite ſhade.
Much honour'd plant, I've ſeen thee careleſs grow,
On wild Palneur's uncultivated ſide,

A fearleſs

* The college was called the college of James VI. the laſt Scottiſh king.
† Alluding to the arms of the benefactors on the walls of the building.

A fearleſs veteran in the winter ſnow,
A blooming warrior in the ſummer's pride.

There, where thy ſtem o'erſhades the barren ground,
Where waſteful Ruin grins a dreary ſmile,
Shall Genius, heav'n's own lightening-ray, be found,
And patient Learning rear a nobler pile.

Tho' cold Neglect theſe riſing bowers deſpiſe,
And Scotia's Muſes unprotected ſtand,
Where loud the high-born warriors of the ſkies,
Convulſe the foreſts of their native land.

Though cloiſter'd halls invite no ſervile train,
And coward wealth theſe ſimple portals flee,
Each kindling youth ſhall leave his wild-wood plain,
And conſcious learn his native might in thee.

With throbbing boſom he ſhall firſt deſcry,
This ſacred temple, venerably grey,
The tear that trembles in his miſty eye
Shall ſullen Indignation wipe away.

And while poor Merit prays with fond regard,
At rueful Deſolation's graſſy throne,
The hoary ſhade of Smyrna's injur'd Bard
May haply bleſs the manſion for his own.

Celeſtial arm! that ſow'ſt the beams of ſong,
Wild as thy winds the thiſtle's downy ſeed,
Haply ſome lonely harp and favour'd tongue,
With kindred notes may charm the mighty deed.

Haply thoſe hills, where many a fearleſs name
Has wav'd aloft the Caledonian ſpear,
May mark with joy along the ſands of Fame,
Some dauntleſs ſtripling bend his high career.

O powers of ſong! that once harmonious ſtray'd
By hallow'd Delphi's wild meandring flood;
Ye glorious tenants of the olive glade,
Where gallant independent Athens ſtood;

Why haunt ye not the myrtle's flaunting bower,
Where Nature, join'd with Art, luxuriant blows?
Why love ye more the thiſtle's homely flower
Than all the honied ſweetneſs of the roſe?

Spring, vernal warrior of the ruin'd waſte!
With native powers and native ſtrength elate,
Secure in conſcious merit heave thy creſt,
And point thine arrows at the frowns of Fate.

B.

ON THE DEATH OF ROBERT BURNS.

BY MR ROSCOE.

REAR high thy bleak majeſtic hills,
Thy ſhelter'd vallies proudly ſpread,
And Scotia, pour thy thouſand rills,
And wave thy heaths with bloſſoms red;
But ah! what poet now ſhall tread
Thy airy heights, thy woodland reign,
Since he the ſweeteſt bard is dead
That ever breath'd the ſoothing ſtrain?

As green thy towering pines may grow,
As clear thy ſtreams may ſpeed along,
As bright thy ſummer ſuns may glow,
As gaily charm thy feathery throng;
But now, unheeded is the ſong,
And dull and lifeleſs all around,
For his wild-harp lies all unſtrung,
And cold the hand that wak'd its ſound.

What tho' thy vigorous offſpring riſe,
In arts, in arms, thy ſons excel;
Tho' beauty in thy daughters' eyes,
And health in every feature dwell;
Yet who ſhall now their praiſes tell,
In ſtrains impaſſion'd, fond and free,
Since he no more the ſong ſhall ſwell
To love, and liberty, and thee?

With ſtep-dame eye and frown ſevere
His hapleſs youth why didſt thou view?
For all thy joys to him were dear,
And all his vows to thee were due:
Nor greater bliſs his boſom knew,
In opening youth's delightful prime,
Than when thy fav'ring ear he drew
To liſten to his chaunted rhyme.

Thy lonely waſtes and frowning ſkies
To him were all with rapture fraught;
He heard with joy the tempeſt riſe
That wak'd him to ſublimer thought;
And oft thy winding dells he ſought,
Where wild flowers pour'd their rathe perfume,
And with ſincere devotion brought
To thee the ſummer's earlieſt bloom.

But ah! no fond maternal ſmile
His unprotected youth enjoy'd;
His limbs inur'd to early toil,
His days with early hardſhips tried:
And more to mark the gloomy void,
And bid him feel his miſery,
Before his infant eyes would glide
Day-dreams of immortality.

Yet, not by cold neglect depreſs'd,
With ſinewy arm he turn'd the ſoil,
Sunk with the evening ſun to reſt,
And met at morn his earlieſt ſmile.
Wak'd by his ruſtic pipe, meanwhile
The powers of fancy came along,
And ſooth'd his lengthen'd hours of toil
With native wit and ſprightly ſong.

Ah!

—Ah! days of bliſs, too ſwiftly fled,
When vig'rous health from labour ſprings,
And bland contentment ſmooths the bed,
And ſleep his ready opiate brings;
And hovering round on airy wings
Float the light forms of young deſire,
That of unutterable things
The ſoft and ſhadowy hope inſpire.

Now ſpells of mightier power prepare,
Bid brighter phantoms round him dance;
Let flattery ſpread her viewleſs ſnare,
And fame attract his vagrant glance:
Let ſprightly pleaſure too advance,
Unveil'd her eyes, unclaſp'd her zone,
'Till loſt in love's delirious trance
He ſcorns the joys his youth has known.

Let friendſhip pour her brighteſt blaze,
Expanding all the bloom of ſoul;
And mirth concenter all her rays,
And point them from the ſparkling bowl;
And let the careleſs moments roll
In ſocial pleaſures unconfin'd,
And confidence, that ſpurns controul,
Unlock the inmoſt ſprings of mind.

And lead his ſteps thoſe bowers among,
Where elegance with ſplendor vies,
Or ſcience bids her favor'd throng
To more refin'd ſenſations riſe:
Beyond the peaſant's humbler joys,
And freed from each laborious ſtrife,
There let him learn the bliſs to prize
That waits the ſons of poliſh'd life.

Then whilſt his throbbing veins beat high
With every impulſe of delight,
Daſh from his lips the cup of joy,
And ſhroud the ſcene in ſhades of night;
And let deſpair, with wizzard light,
Diſcloſe the yawning gulf below,
And pour inceſſant on his ſight
Her ſpecter'd ills and ſhapes of wo:

And ſhew beneath a cheerleſs ſhed,
With ſorrowing heart and ſtreaming eyes,
In ſilent grief where droops her head,
The partner of his early joys;
And let his infant's tender cries
His fond parental ſuccour claim,
And bid him hear in agonies
A huſband's and a father's name.

'Tis done, the powerful charm ſucceeds;
His high reluctant ſpirit bends;
In bitterneſs of ſoul he bleeds,
Nor longer with his fate contends.
An ideot laugh the welkin rends
As genius thus degraded lies;
'Till pitying heaven the veil extends
That ſhrouds the Poet's ardent eyes.

—Rear high thy bleak majeſtic hills,
Thy ſheltered vallies proudly ſpread,
And, Scotia, pour thy thouſand rills,
And wave thy heaths with bloſſoms red;
But never more ſhall poet tread
Thy airy heights, thy woodland reign,
Since he the ſweeteſt bard is dead
That ever breath'd the ſoothing ſtrain.

LINES,

By Mr Campbell.

Author of "The Pleaſures of Hope,"

ON VISITING A SCENE IN ARGYLESHIRE.

AT the ſilence of twilight's contemplative hour,
I have mus'd in a ſorrowful mood,
On the wind-ſhaken weeds that emboſom the bow'r
Where the home of my foreſathers ſtood.
All ruin'd and wild is their rooſleſs abode,
And lonely the dark raven's ſheltering tree,
And travell'd by few is the graſs-cover'd road,
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod,
To his hills that encircle the ſea.

Yet wandering, I found, on my ruinous walk,
By the dial-ſtone, aged and green,
One Roſe of the wilderneſs left on its ſtalk,
To mark where a garden had been:
Like a brotherleſs hermit, the laſt of its race,
All wild in the ſilence of nature, it drew
From each wandering ſunbeam a lonely embrace;
For the night-weed and thorn overſhadow'd the place
Where the flower of my foreſathers grew.

Sweet Bud of the wilderneſs! emblem of all
That ſurvives in this deſolate heart!
The fabrick of bliſs to its centre may fall;
But Patience ſhall never depart—
Tho' the wilds of enchantment, all vernal and bright,
In the days of deluſion by fancy comb'in'd,
With the vaniſhing phantoms of love and delight,
Abandon my ſoul like a dream of the night,
And leave but a deſart behind.

Be huſh'd, my dark ſpirit! for Wiſdom condemns,
When the faint and the feeble deplore;
Be ſtrong as the rock of the ocean that ſtems
A thouſand wild waves on the ſhore—

Thro' the perils of Chance, and the ſcowl of Diſdain,
May thy front be unalter'd, thy courage elate!

Ah, even the name I have worſhipp'd in vain,
Shall awake not the ſigh of remembrance again!
To bear, is to conquer our fate!

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—May 19, 1800.

ON the motion of Lord Grenville, a meſſage was ſent to the Commons, ſignifying their Lordſhips' reſolution of accompanying the Commons to preſent the joint Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, to congratulate his Majeſty on his late moſt fortunate eſcape, on Wedneſday next.

Mr Bragge, from the Commons, brought up a meſſage, ſtating the grounds whereon the Commons had admitted other than the uſual meſſengers from the Lords on Friday laſt, and on the condition that the ſame ſhould not be conſtituted a precedent, which, on the motion of Lord Eldon, was recorded on the Journals of the Houſe.

20. Their Lordſhips forwarded the Bills on the table in their reſpective ſtages.

21. The Houſe met at one o'clock, and, accompanied by the Commons, proceeded to St James's, where the joint Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament was preſented to his Majeſty on the Throne.

At five o'clock their Lordſhips met again.

The Order of the Day being read to proceed in a Committee on the Divorce Bill.

Lord Eldon moved three amendments: the firſt was to puniſh the offending party by indictment only; the ſecond, that either huſband or wife might prefer ſuch an indictment; and the third, that no action ſhould lie where no indictment could.

The *Duke of Clarence*, in a very long ſpeech, deprecated the meaſure from beginning to end.—He deſired the Houſe to conſider, that the number of divorces were not a proof of the increaſe of the offence, becauſe only the higher claſſes ſued for them. In ſhort, he thought it both unjuſt and unwiſe; he conſidered the puniſhment of impriſonment a cruelty unworthy the law of this land in ſuch a caſe, and hoped that counſel might be heard againſt the Bill on the third reading.

Lord Grenville, in reſiſting the admiſſion of counſel, went over all the former grounds of argument already urged in favour of the Bill; and after an obſervation from Lord Auckland, the Report and the third reading were both ordered for Friday.

23. The Bill for puniſhing Adultery, and preventing its perpetrators from intermarrying with each other; was, after a long debate, read a third time and paſſed.

26. Read the Bills on the table, and forwarded them in their reſpective ſtages.

Lord Weſtmoreland preſented at the bar of the Houſe the joint Addreſs of the Lords and Commons of Ireland to his Majeſty, with the Reſolutions of that Parliament on the countervailing duties. His Lordſhip then moved, that a Meſſage be ſent to the Commons, ſignifying the ſame.

27. Their Lordſhips were occupied a conſiderable time on the Reſolutions relative to the Iriſh countervailing duties, to which they finally agreed; and at the ſame time ordered an Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty thereon.

28. Read a third time the Bill for altering the duties now payable on ſugar and coffee imported from the plantations.

His Majeſty having appointed tomorrow at three o'clock to receive the joint Addreſs of both Houſes on the Iriſh Union, as relative to the commercial duties, a Meſſage was ſent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

30. The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Sugar and Coffee Duty Bill, and to 29 others, which were chiefly of a private or local deſcription.

The Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and a conſiderable quantity of private buſineſs diſpoſed of.

June 6. *Lord Carliſle* roſe and ſaid, it

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was with great reluctance he called the attention of their Lordſhips to a ſubject which he deemed himſelf bound to advert to, as it related to himſelf, and which he conſidered as a breach of the privileges of that Houſe, and therefore he gave notice of a motion on the ſubject on Tueſday next, for which day the Houſe was ordered to be ſummoned.

9. Received ſeveral Bills from the Commons, which were immediately read a firſt time.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved a Committee for the conſideration of the Bill for limiting teſtamentary deviſes, and for preventing bequeſts in wills deſcending to remote poſterity, to the injury and prejudice of heirs. In the Committee ſeveral verbal alterations and additions took place, and a Report was ordered to be brought up.

10. Received ſeveral private Bills from the Commons, which were, together with thoſe on the table, forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

Their Lordſhips then proceeded on the order, which cauſed a call of the Houſe, on a breach of privilege, when, ſtrangers being ordered to withdraw, all below the bar was cleared accordingly.

11. The ſeveral Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages. Some private buſineſs was then diſpoſed of.

12. Received ſeveral Bills from the Commons.

Read a third time and paſſed the following Bills, viz. the Lottery, the Rye Importation, the Oil and Blubber, and the Leith Harbour Bills.

Forwarded the others in their reſpective ſtages.

13. The Income Tax Regulation Bill was read a third time and paſſed, and their Lordſhips adjourned.

13. to 19. The proceedings unimportant.

20. The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to 67 public and private bills, among which were the Scotch Judges Salary Bill, the Leith harbour Improvement Bill, the Wapping Wet Docks Bill, the Income Act amendment Bill, the Lottery Bill, the Rye Bounty Bill, the Public Accountants Intereſt Bill, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 19. 1800.

THE Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Income Tax, being read,

Mr Roſe obſerved, that in this tax, as impoſed by the Bills of laſt Seſſion, there was an inequality, which the preſent Bill was meant to rectify; and this amendment, it was eſtimated, would make an addition to the tax of at leaſt 400,000l. The diſproportion to which he alluded was that between the proprietors and renters of land. In the details which he had to offer, an effort, it would be found, was made to do away this inequality, and, by a ſmall addition on the Proprietary tax, to relieve the renters under 70l. per annum.—Another Reſolution which he had to offer was for the purpoſe of enabling Commiſſioners, in all caſes, to make a ſurcharge in proportion to any fraudulent defalcation; and that perſons changing their reſidences without due notice ſhould be liable to a ſimilar ſurcharge. The next propoſition related to perſons reſiding in this country for ſix months, whom it was propoſed to charge according to their deſcription of income. There was alſo a clauſe providing that perſons in trade, making leſs than 2000l. per annum, ſhould not be allowed to make their return to the Commercial Commiſſioners. Theſe were the only material regulations which he had to bring forward in the abſence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had thought it his duty to bring forward, as it was neceſſary that the Bill ſhould paſs before the holidays.

Mr Tierney ſaid he expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have attended in his place, and given ſome reaſon to the public why he brought in a Bill, and gives it up, and introduces a ſyſtem in lieu of it wholly unlike it. He ſhould, however, reſerve his obſervations till Thurſday next, when his motion would be then ſubmitted to the Houſe.

Mr Baſtard wiſhed to know whether the ratio for increaſing the modus of the farmer, was to be from his leaſe or from his actual income.

Mr Roſe anſwered from the latter, and there no alteration as to principle went.

Mr Angelo Taylor ſaid, he thought that the farmers ought to be made to pay more equally than they did by the laſt Bill; they had been, to his knowledge, guilty of many ſhameful evaſions, but at the ſame time he would aver,

thaf the commercial world had been guilty of many more.

The Reſolutions were then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up.

20. *Mr Abbott* brought in a Bill, which was read a firſt time, for compelling public accomptants to pay intereſt for monies in their hands.

On the Report of the Committee on the Income Tax being brought up,

Mr Jones ſaid, the Reſolutions of the Committee were oppreſſive on the farmer, and in his mind its object was to counteract the frauds of the mercantile world, and lay the whole burthen on the farmers in their ſtead.

Mr Roſe denied that the Bill meant any ſuch conſtruction; on the contrary, its real object was to correct frauds.—He ſaid, the regulations in the Bill would be general, and he had no doubt but by the ſkilful management of the collectors, the produce of the tax would conſiderably increaſe.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, that the farmers did not pay their fair proportion laſt year, and the commercial world were ſomewhat in the ſame ſituation, though he was willing to impute that more to accident, to miſtake, or inaccuracy, than to deſign.

Dr Lawrence expreſſed himſelf to the ſame effect. He thought, however, that the merchant ſhould be treated with lenity.

Sir Richard Carr Glynn was deſirous of knowing whether the Commiſſioners of Diſtricts were to be bound in ſecrecy like other Commiſſioners.

Mr Roſe anſwered, certainly.

The Reſolutions were then read a firſt time, as follows:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the rules preſcribed in the ſeveral Acts for granting duties on Income, or by either of them, as far as relate to the mode of aſcertaining Income ariſing from Land occupied by the owner, or by a tenant at a rack rent, ſhall be repealed.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in lieu thereof, ſuch Income ariſing from land occupied by a tenant at rack rent, ſhall be taken in the proportions herein ſpecified, to the aggregate amount of the following articles, &c.

Rent for one year payable to the Landlord.

Parochial and other rates and aſſeſſments charged on the ſaid lands, or upon the occupiers in reſpect of ſuch lands, on the average of the three years ending on the 25th of March preceding, if payable by the occupier.

The value of all tythes, when taken in kind, or the ſums paid, or payable for the ſame, or agreed to be paid in ſatisfaction for the ſame, within, or for the laſt preceding, or the current year.

If ſuch aggregate amount be under 300l. a year, then the Income ſhall be taken at three-fifths of ſuch amount; and if at 300l. or upwards, then at three-fourths of ſuch amount.

And in caſe of lands occupied by the owner, the Income ariſing therefrom ſhall be taken at the aggregate amount of the rent at which the ſame are worth, to be let by the year, according to the ordinary rent of lands of the like quality, and under the like circumſtance, in the ſame neighbourhood, and two third parts of what would be computed to be the income of the tenant at rack rent, as above-mentioned.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid Acts, which exempt any perſon from the ſaid duties who ſhall be reſident in this kingdom, for a temporal purpoſe, ſhall not exempt any perſon reſident for more than ſix months.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in all caſes where the Commiſſioners appointed to execute the ſaid Acts ſhall aſſeſs any perſon at any greater amount than the ſum delivered in his ſtatement, or ſhall increaſe ſuch aſſeſſment, ſuch Commiſſioners ſhould be authoriſed to charge ſuch perſon for every ſuch increaſe beyond the ſum delivered in his ſtatement, with a proportion, not exceeding double the amount by which the duties with which ſuch perſons would otherwiſe have been chargeable, under or by virtue of the ſaid Acts, or either of them, ſhall be increaſed.

21. No buſineſs of importance.

22. The Houſe reſolved into a Committee on the 31ſt of the King, concerning papiſts. Sir H. Mildmay called the attention of the Committee to the alarming growth of popery in this country, which, if not prevented by the timely interference of the Legiſlature, threatened conſequences alarming to the civil and religious intereſts of this country.

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He was a friend to toleration, but he would ill diſcharge his duty to his conſtituents if, in the extenſion of that toleration, he connived at the deſtruction of our own religion. It was notorious that many of the exiled Monks of France, whom the Chriſtian kindneſs and boundleſs hoſpitality of England had ſheltered within its ſafe retreat, moſt ungratefully returned the obligation, by endeavouring to make proſelytes of ſeveral of the giddy multitude, and, like the country man and the ſnake, no ſooner breathe the vital air of convaleſcence, than they bite their protectors in their neareſt and deareſt point; in their faith.

After ſeveral ſtrong remarks to the ſame effect, Sir Henry moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the temporary reſidents in the ſeveral monaſteries in the kingdom be ſubject to the proviſions of the Alien Act; that the names and numbers of all ſuch perſons be returned to the Magiſtrates in their reſpective diſtricts; that the further extenſion of ſuch inſtitutions ſhould be prohibited; that the heads of all ſuch monaſteries return their names, &c. together with that of their pupils, at every Quarter Seſſions; and that Magiſtrates ſhould in their diſtricts inſpect the ſame."

Mr Newbolt ſeconded the motion, which was alſo ſupported by Meſſrs Jones and Pitt. The latter obſerved that the reſolutions could not be objected to, as they were nothing more than an enforcement of the exiſting laws, which prohibited monaſtic inſtitutions in this country.——The reſolutions were agreed to. The Income Bill was read a firſt time. The Sugar and Coffee Duty Bill went through a Committee. This bill is only to be in force till March next.

23. Ordered, on the motion of Mr *W. Dundas*, that the Houſe do on Monday reſolve into a Committee of the whole, to conſider the Act of the laſt Seſſion relative to the ſalaries of the Judges in Scotland. The Leith harbour improvement Bill was ordered to be committed on Tueſday. The Bill for the improvement of the port of London was paſſed. Mr Pitt preſented the treaty concluded with the Elector of Bavaria on the 16th March laſt, and an account of the expence of his ſubſidy, which were referred to a Committee of Supply fixed for Monday; he added, that he ſhould be able at an early day to bring forward Treaties entered into with other Powers. Mr Tierney's motion reſpecting the Income Tax was again poſtponed to Thurſday ſe'ennight, it being underſtood that in a few days the Houſe would adjourn for a week. In a Committee on the King's meſſage reſpecting the Union with Ireland, the countervailing duties to be impoſed by the 6th article were agreed to. The Income Bill was read a ſecond time.

The Report of the Committee on the Acts relative to Papiſts was brought up. Mr Windham did not think that any neceſſity exiſted for this meaſure. The inſtitutions in queſtion were not ſo recognized in this Country as to require legiſlative interference. The perſons aimed at were ſingularly devoted and inoffenſive, and he truſted that, if the meaſure was adopted, Nuns who had paſſed their noviciate in other Countries would be excepted from the operation of the clauſe prohibiting the Monks from receiving new Members into their inſtitutions. Sir H. Mildmay ſaid he totally differed from his Rt. Hon. friend. He thought it was of importance to prevent the diſſemination among our young men and women of the principles which lead to Monaſtic life, and excluſion from the ſocial intercourſe, and to provide by law againſt the eſtabliſhment of 5000 Catholics in this Country, to influence our Children, and to diſſeminate among all ranks Roman Catholic doctrines, without controul. Mr Jones ſpoke in favour of the meaſure, and deprecated the effects of the Secretary at War's eloquence on this occaſion, which had been exemplified on the bull-baiting bill. He hoped the Rt. Hon. Secretary would not conſider this as a Nun-baiting bill, and oppoſe it as he had done the other. The Reſolutions were agreed to, and a Bill ordered. In a Committee of Supply, the ſum of L. 41,400 was voted to indemnify the proprietors of three veſſels from Mogadore lately burnt, on ſuſpicion of infection. Mr Windham gave notice of a motion for making ſome proviſion for the Orphan Children of Soldiers.

26. Leave was given for a bill to permit the uſe of horſe hides in boots and ſhoes. In a Committee, the ſum of 566,688l. was voted for defraying the charge of 12,000 men to be furniſhed by

the Elector of Bavaria, to the 1ſt of April 1801. Mr Pitt ſaid, he ſhould ſoon after the holidays lay before the Houſe the whole of the engagements entered into by his Majeſty with foreign powers. The Adultery Bill was received from the Lords, and read a firſt time, after a diviſion, for it 152, againſt it 38. The Income Bill paſſed though a Committee. No perſon paying under 20l. to the tax is to be permitted to go to the Commercial Commiſſioners.

27. The report of the Income Bill was received. An amendment was moved by the Maſter of the Rolls, and agreed to.—That when the rent, tythe, and poor's rate of the Farmer is under 300l. per annum, half, inſtead of three-fifths, ſhall be the proportion; and above 300l. three-fifths, inſtead of three-fourths. Ordered that the bill be read a third time on Friday.

In a Committee on the bill to regulate the ſalaries of the Judges in Scotland, Mr W. Dundas ſaid, his object was to put the Judges of Scotland on a footing with thoſe of England.—He accordingly propoſed a proportionable advance on their reſpective ſalaries. The bill paſſed the Committee.

28. New writs were ordered, for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, who has accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal in Scotland,—for the borough of the Port of Rye, in the room of Robert Dundas, Eſq. who has accepted the office of Keeper of the Signet in Scotland; and for the borough of Tiverton, in the room of the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, who has accepted of the office of Treaſurer of the Navy. The report of the Committee on the Scotch Judges Salary Bill was received and agreed to, as was the report of the Leith harbour improvement bill. The laws relative to the land tax, and ſo much of the land tax redemption acts as relates to the right of voting for members, were referred to a Select Committee.

The Lottery Bill was paſſed.

30. A petition was received, and referred to a Committee, from certain perſons of the city of London, praying for a bill to incorporate them into a company to be called "The London Company for the Manufacture of Flour, Wheat, and Bread." The capital to be 120,000l. divided into 4800 ſhares, no perſon to hold more than 40 ſhares at 25l. each, and they are not to divide more than 10 per cent. profit. The bill for the advance of money from the Exchequer in Scotland for the improvement of Leith Harbour, was read a third time and paſſed. The Income Bill was read a third time and paſſed. A clauſe was introduced empowering the Commiſſioners to require written queſtions, with a penalty in caſe of neglect or refuſal; but after ſome converſation it was agreed that the party ſhould have the option of being ſummoned, and examined *viva voce*.

On conſidering the Lords' amendments to the bill for ſuſpending the duty on hops imported till January, it appeared that their Lordſhips had altered the time to September. The Speaker thought the amendment was of ſuch a nature that the Houſe would not ſuffer another bill to be brought in for its adoption. Ordered, that the amendments be taken into further conſideration this day three months. The bill for charging public accountants with intereſt, paſſed through a Committee. It is to have a retroſpective effect. On the order for the ſecond reading of the Adultery Bill, Sir George Dallas and Sir William Scott (the former in a maiden ſpeech) expreſſed their diſapprobation of different proviſions in the bill, but at the ſame time wiſhed that its merits might be fairly inveſtigated and diſcuſſed in a Committee. Ordered, that it be committed on Monday ſe'ennight.—Adjourned to Thurſday, June 5.

5. The Scotch Judges ſalary bill was read a ſecond time.

Mr Tierney roſe to make his promiſed motion for the repeal of the Income Tax—not, he ſaid, the immediate repeal; he did not wiſh to derange the ſupplies for the year; his motion would leave the bill in force till the 5th of April next. He did not object to the tax as a war tax, but as ſuch it ought to be temporary, and voted as other temporary taxes. His firſt objection to the tax was its influence in keeping up the funds, to the ultimate detriment of the proprietors, in the event of a change in the ſyſtem of finance. Secondly, its inefficiency. It had completely failed. It had been eſtimated to produce ten millions, it had produced, after deducting intereſt and expence of collecting, little more than half, and if the outſtanding Exchequer Bills had been paid,

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the produce whuld have been ſhort of three millions. He objected to the tax as advantaging foreigners, who paid no part of it, but who had large ſums in our funds, and who would ſell out on a peace, while the Country Gentlemen, who contribute to it, had no advantage from it. He objected to the tax as ſtriking a vital blow at the conſtitution, as generating and encouraging an hoſt of unprincipled informers, and as injuriouſly affecting the national manners. The effect of increaſed taxation was to raiſe the price of every neceſſary of life, as the burdens laid on the venders would be by them laid on the conſumers, and would then ultimately fall on men who were not in trade; above all, it would fall moſt heavily upon that moſt valuable claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the middling order of Country Gentlemen, who were now about to be extinguiſhed. They would be unable to educate their children, they muſt lay aſide their carriages and horſes, and retire from the hoſpitable manſions where their anceſtors reſided, to live in towns. Men of ſmall fortunes would now be obliged to change all their habits, becauſe their incomes would not enable them to maintain that rank in ſociety which by their education and birth they were entitled to. Mr Tierney concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the duration of the Tax of Income.

Mr Pitt, in reply, ſaid, when the tax was firſt introduced, the Hon. Gentleman had predicted that ſo large a ſum could not be raiſed within the year, without injuring the revenue, diminiſhing the capital, and endangering the Commerce of the country. The experience of three years had however proved directly the contrary; for in that period commerce and revenue had increaſed to a conſiderable extent. If the preſent motion were to be adopted, the old ſyſtem of finance muſt of courſe be reſorted to; and nothing was more obvious than that the effect of a recurrence to that ſyſtem would be that of producing a greater amount of taxation, and that it would bear more heavily than the preſent on that valuable claſs of country Gentlemen, who were ſo much the object of the Hon. Gentleman's compaſſion. An additional tax on conſumption muſt bear harder on thoſe perſons than any other tax; they would thereby have to bear an increaſed proportion of an increaſed amount of a permanent tax. As to the objection urged from the deficiency of the tax, he was ready to admit, that inſtead of ten, it had produced only between 6 and 7 millions; but the deficiency had been in a great meaſure ſupplied by the increaſe of the permanent taxes; beſides, it was a ſtrange reaſon for abandoning a good, and recurring to a bad ſyſtem, merely that it had not riſen to the eſtimated amount in the firſt or ſecond year, before even the means of collecting and rendering it productive were properly underſtood. It had required years before the taxes laid on articles of conſumption roſe to the eſtimate. As to the excellence of the principle, the proofs of it were incontrovertible. Had the country gone on in the old mode of funding, it would have been impoſſible to raiſe a loan but upon terms extremely diſadvantageous. He could not have expected the ſtocks higher than 45 in making a loan, whereas, in conſequence of the riſe which this ſyſtem of finance was acknowledged to have operated, the public muſt gain in a loan contracted for now, no leſs than 30 or 34 per cent. with reſpect to capital, and about 9 per cent. in the rate of intereſt. Thus had the plan which was to ruin the commerce, capital, and finances of the country, raiſed the funds in the 7th year of the war 20 per cent. beyond what they were previous to its adoption, and ſaved a perpetual taxation of upwards of ſix millions, which muſt have been laid on had the old ſyſtem been perſevered in. He would aſk then, whether a ſyſtem, which was to raiſe perpetually the price of all articles of conſumption, or one which only took away one-tenth of people's income for a ſhort period, was likely to bear hardeſt on the gentry of this country?

After enlarging on theſe topics with much effect, he adverted to Mr Tierney's argument, that the riſe of ſtocks was advantageous to monied men only; —Who, he aſked, were the monied men?—Four hundred thouſand perſons who held ſhares in the public funds; and for the firſt time, he believed, a Chancellor of the Exchequer was accuſed and convicted, after a ſeven years war, of having raiſed the price of the funds, thereby advantaging directly the whole body of ſtock-holders, and indirectly every other claſs and profeſſion of men, the

the merchant, the manufacturer, the landed gentleman; for every thing which lowered the intereſt of money was advantageous. As to the epithets of ſpy and informer, applied to the perſons acting under the bill, they were equally applicable to every individual acting under the authority of the State, in the whole range of revenue, cuſtoms, and exciſe; and if they were allowed to tell for any thing, there would be an end, not only to revenue, but to criminal juſtice itſelf. What was a ſpy?—One who diſguiſed his character to get a knowledge of the ſecrets of another; it was an odd way to begin the trade by having the character proclaimed by an act of Parliament. A man appearing in his legal character, in the proſecution of his public duty, deſerved not to be branded with the name of ſpy or informer. As every man was bound by his oath of allegiance to inform, if he knew of any crime againſt the State, ſo every man was bound in honour and conſcience to prevent frauds againſt the revenue; and it was a falſe notion of liberality which induced any man to conceal either a fraud or a crime.

Mr W. Smith and *Sir R. Williams* ſupported the motion; Mr Manning, Mr Buxton, and Col. Elford, oppoſed it. The Houſe divided—For the motion 24; Againſt it 114; Majority 90.

6. *Mr Secretary Dundas* took the oaths and his ſeat for Edinburgh. Leave was given to bring in a bill to incorporate certain perſons by the name of "The London Company to Manufacture Flour and Bread."

Mr Roſe obtained leave to bring in bills—to enable brewers to make uſe of ſugar in the manufacture of ſmall beer and porter; to enable bakers and others to ſell bread to his Majeſty's forces on a march, although not 24 hours baked; and to extend the powers of the Commiſſioners of the Land Tax.

Mr Secretary Dundas, after ſome prefatory obſervations relative to the change produced by recent events in the local intereſts of this country, on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, ſtated, that his object was to bring in a bill to place the Government of our poſſeſſions on thoſe coaſts, and in the Myſore country, under one Preſidency, to be eſtabliſhed at Madras, and to make ſeveral alterations with regard to the adminiſtration of juſtice, aſſimilating it more to the laws of this country, by commuting for tranſporting a number of offences puniſhed as capital ones; and for introducing various regulations of police.—Having explained the nature of his plan, he moved for leave to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing further regulations for the government of the Britiſh territories in India, and for the better adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the ſame. Leave granted.

June 9. to 16. The bill for the prevention and puniſhment of adultery has ſhared the fate of a former bill of a ſimilar import, having been rejected, by a Majority of 143 to 104. The Scotch Judges Salary Bill has paſſed. The Bill for incorporating the Bread and Flour Manufacture Company, is likely to meet with much oppoſition. Various meetings have been held on the ſubject, and various petitions preſented againſt it. In Committees, reſolutions have been paſſed, for placing notaries public on the ſame ſtamp duties as attornies; for placing wines and ſpirits from the Cape of Good Hope on the ſame footing with reſpect to duties and draw-backs as the ſame articles imported from Portugal and the Weſt Indies, and for exempting kid-ſkins imported from 8s. 4d. of the Cuſtoms duty, and from all duty of Exciſe. A bill is to be brought in to encourage the importation of waſte paper, and to encourage an invention, originally we believe French, for rendering it again ſerviceable for writing. A bill is alſo to be brought in to eſtabliſh certain regulations reſpecting the ſalaries of officers of the Houſe of Commons. The clerk's emoluments on an average of 10 years, are found to be 8542l. annually; thoſe of the Aſſiſtant Clerk 1162l. The former is thought too much, the latter too little. It is propoſed, that after the intereſt of the preſent occupants ſhall ceaſe, the Clerk's ſalary ſhall be fixed at 3500l. with an addition of 500l. after he ſhall have held the office for five years; the Aſſiſtant's at 1600l. with an addition of 400l. after he ſhall have held the office for a like period; the remaining ſurplus to be appropriated to the increaſe of the ſalaries of ſubordinate clerks, and providing for thoſe whom old age or infirmity may have diſqualified to diſcharge the duties of their reſpective offices.

Several petitions have been preſented from journeymen workmen for the repeal

peal of the act of laſt Seſſion for puniſhing combinations. Several accounts have been ordered, explanatory of the ſtate of our preſent connection with Ruſſia. That of our connection with the Emperor of Germany, Mr Pitt has ſignified, will ſpeedily be brought forward. The ſame Right Hon. Gentleman has intimated that the Seſſion being now too far advanced to bring forward any meaſure reſpecting the Slave Trade, he muſt defer his motion till next Seſſion. The duties on perfumery are to be repealed, having been found wholly unproductive.

16. On receiving the reſolutions reſpecting the remanufacture of Waſte Paper, Mr Jekyll deſired to know whether this was to be done by a menſtruum to diſcharge the writing, or by reducing it to a pulp, and remanufacturing it? Mr Adams replied, by reducing it to a pulp. On moving the ſecond reading of the bill for incorporating the London flour and bread company, Lord Hawkeſbury wiſhed, as many amendments were to be introduced, that counſel ſhould not be heard againſt it till it had gone through a Committee. The Bill, he ſaid, naturally divided itſelf into two parts, one relating to the millers, and the other to the bakers. As to the former, he thought there could be no objection; but to the latter there might, and he was far from wiſhing that any thing ſhould be enacted contrary to the intereſt of ſo uſeful a body. The bakers ſhould ſtill continue to make fine bread, and the company only the ſtandard wheaten. It had been objected to this bill, that it went to eſtabliſh a monopoly. The capital and profits of the company were to be limited; and more, the quantity of corn annually to be uſed was limited alſo. This was not to exceed 130,000 ſacks of flour in a year. An experiment of this kind had been tried in the Albion Mills, which produced an annual ſaving to the public of 100,000l. The United Mills at Birmingham had alſo been found to be of much public utility.

A long and deſultory converſation enſued on the queſtion whether counſel ſhould be heard in this ſtage of the bill. It was carried in the negative, there being for it 27, againſt it 48. A ſecond diviſion took place on the queſtion of the ſecond reading—Ayes, 47; Noes, 28.

17. *Mr Yorke* brought in a bill to regulate the aſſize of bread. Mr Pitt brought in the bill for carrying into effect the Union with Ireland, which was read a firſt time. A meſſage from the King was received, recommending to the Houſe the adoption of regulations for removing doubts reſpecting the right veſted in their Majeſties of demiſing lands, the property of either—Referred to a Committee.—(A ſimilar meſſage was the ſame day preſented to the Lords)—Mr Percival gave notice, that he ſhould early in the next Seſſion bring in a bill for preventing and puniſhing adultery. The bill to permit the ſale of bread to ſoldiers, though not 24 hours baked, was paſſed. Several petitions were preſented againſt the combination act. The different bills were forwarded.

18. A bill was ordered to extend the period for payment of the loan granted to Meſſ. M'Dowall and Houſtoun, alſo a bill to enable their Majeſties to diſpoſe of their perſonal and acquired property.

19. No buſineſs of importance.

20. Bills were brought in for ſettling diſputes between cotton manufacturers and their workmen, and for regulating the fees of offices in the Houſe of Commons. The Scotch diſtillery bill, founded on the following reſolutions of a committee was read a firſt time.

By the reſolutions of the Committee on the Scots Diſtillery, the diſtinction between the Highland and Lowland Diſtricts is aboliſhed, and the following duties are made payable in future:—

	Per Gallon.		
On the contents of each ſtill uſed in the diſtillation of malt ſpirits, -	L.103	0	0
On ſtills employed in diſtilling wort or waſh made from ſugar, - -	670	0	9
On ſtills uſed in diſtilling from other foreign materials,	700	0	0
On rectifying ſtills, -	106	0	0
On diſtilled ſpirits, -	0	0	6
On wort and waſh made from all kinds of materials,	0	0	2¼
On Engliſh ſpirits imported into Scotland. -	0	3	0

Adjourned.

THE

THE

Monthly Regiſter FOR Auguſt 1800.

Intereſting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.

Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Riedlingen, on the Danube, Tueſday, May 6. 1800.

MY LORD,

THE army marched from Donaueſchingen the 2d inſt. and arrived at Engen in the courſe of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the poſition of Stockach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the ſide of Zollhaus) and thoſe of Generals Giulay and Kieumayer which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenburg, and to join the main army.

On the ſame day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the north-eaſt part of Switzerland, and was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Conſtance and Schauffhauſen in the courſe of the following night, leaving the eaſtern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Schauffhauſen on the 1ſt inſt. attacked and carried the Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought againſt him. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs both in men, cannon, and ſtores; though fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the courſe of the two preceding days.

The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of Gen. Kray's army was uncovered.

In this ſituation of things, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, General Kray was attacked at Engen, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by Gen. Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back upon Dutlingen.

The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at 9 in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners and 3 pieces of cannon.

His Royal Highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has on this occaſion merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army.

At this moment the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that Gen. Kray would in his turn have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break.

The army arrived at Leiptingen at 9 in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with Prince Joſeph of Lorraine at 9 in the evening.

The Archduke covered the march, in the courſe of which his Royal Highneſs was joined by Gen. Giulay with the corps from Fribourg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen.

The whole of this march was made, and the junction with General Giulay, Prince Joſeph of Lorrain, and the Bavarians

varians, effected, without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yeſterday the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt Gen. Kray had ſtill between 30 and 40,000 men detached on different points, Gen. Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force, but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion, and at ſun-ſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day, is founded not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous but unſucceſsful attacks made by the French infantry under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unleſs General Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will, probably, take a poſition this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your Lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their Government the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the Generals has, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Wickham.

Ulm, May 8, 1800.

My Lord,

On the 6th the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube, without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs in the action of the 5th had been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. The ſame day the junction was effected with Gen. Kienmayer. The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through Ulm on the 8th on their way to join the Imperial army. The firſt diviſion, conſiſting of 5000 men, rendered eſſential ſervices in the battle of the 5th. The Swiſs regiment of Rovarea alſo greatly diſtinguiſhed itſelf, and loſt a number of excellent officers. No exact return of the killed and wounded had been obtained. Though the General officers expoſed themſelves on every occaſion, not one of them was either killed or made priſoners, and one only (General Karazai) wounded.

Few priſoners have been made on either ſide; but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages. No one corps of the Auſtrians has been broken or diſperſed by the enemy, nor have they loſt a ſingle piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though ſeveral fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

W. Wickham.

Diſpatches from Colonel Clinton and Mr Wickham, publiſhed in the Gazette of May 27.

Memmingen, May 10*th.*

The French having puſhed rapidly on their right, with the view of outflanking the left of General Kray, and cutting off his communication with the Tyrol and Voralberg, the latter returned by forced marches, recroſſing the Danube at Riedlingen, and arrived on the 8th at Biberach. On the 9th the Auſtrian advanced poſts on the Riſs were vigorouſly attacked and driven in. General Kray, wiſhing to avoid a general affair, retreated to Ochſenhauſen, between the Riſs and the Iller. On the 10th the Imperial army paſſed the Iller at Illerdiſſen, followed by the French, who attacked them before they had taken poſt. In this affair, in which the left only of the allied army was engaged, and which was not very ſerious, the Bavarians diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo greatly, that General Kray expreſſed his high ſatisfaction at their conduct, and his thanks, in the general orders of the following day. On the ſame day, the 10th, it being found

that the right of the French continued to advance, and that one of their columns had taken the direction of Kempten, General Kray determined to march by his right towards Ulm.

H. Clinton.

Donauwerth, May 13.

The French having on the 21ſt inſt. attacked General Kray on his march, the latter repulſed them and drove them beyond Memmingen, where he left a conſiderable corps under the command of General Merfeld, who were to keep up the communication with the Prince de Reuſs, who defends the Vorarlberg. The main army continued its march towards Ulm, where it was joined by the corps of Sztarray, conſiſting of ten battalions and much cavalry, and alſo by the ſecond diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary troops.

W. Wickham.

Admiralty-Office, May 31.

Extracts of Letters from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Minotaur, off Genoa, 3d and 9th of May,

On the 29th ult. Gen. D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all ſides of Genoa, and requeſted co-operation, and that we might ſettle the plan.

At three A. M. on the 30th the attack began on the part of General D'Ott, by ſignal from St. Pierre d'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Chriſtino, by Gen. Gotteſheim, who preſſed the enemy up to the walls near the ſhore, under cover of the fire of the Phœnix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoire tender, launches, and boats of the ſquadron. The affair continued until night, when the Auſtrians retired, being unable to diſlodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, ſituated on a hill two miles from the ſea.—Gen. D'Ott was moſt ſucceſsful in ſeizing Dui Fratelli by Eſcalade, and blocking up Diamonti. On the ſide of St. Martino, the French durſt not follow the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the well-directed fire of the ſquadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell amongſt the ſhips. The French, however, on the ſame evening, attacked and repoſſeſſed themſelves of all their former poſts. It is reported they loſt many men, as far as 1500.

On the 2d, the enemy made a deſperate ſortie on Lieut. Gen. D'Ott's centre at Seſtri. They kept advancing in column to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they loſt 1200 men, of whom 20 Officers and 280 privates are priſoners.

On the 4th, I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Eſpirito, and had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs on the 2d at Louano. He ſays that he was indebted to the fire of the Phæton, &c. and to the good management of Captain Morris.

On the 7th, two mortar-boats and two gun-boats arrived from Naples. The ſame day I heard from General Melas that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaſſio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Capt. Morris had ſeized 20 corn-veſſels and a *depot* of arms, and galled the enemy's rear through ſeveral miles of their retreat. Two of Maſſena's Staff were taken in a ſmall boat near Albangua, in attempting to eſcape from Genoa.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Minotaur, off Genoa, May 10.

SIR,

I have the honour of incloſing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour laſt night, from his Excellency General Melas, which will convey to their Lordſhips the moſt ſatisfactory accounts of the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoeſe territory.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Keith.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Head-quarters, Oneglia, May 8.

MY LORD,

We have been very ſucceſsful yeſterday. The right wing of the army commanded by Gen. Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Mochio delle Pietre, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory had declared in his favour.—The General of Diviſion, Gravier, with a great number of Officers and 1500 Non-commiſſioned Officers and privates, were made priſoners. The right

of

of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have purſued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon, of different ſizes, have been taken from him along the coaſts.

Our loſs has not been conſiderable; but I regret the loſs of Major-General Brentano, mortally wounded, and Major Caſate killed. The corps of General Elſnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo: and General Gourroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his van-guard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patroles, who are in purſuit of the enemy, to make my final diſpoſitions. In the mean while I requeſt your Excellency to accept the reſpect with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c. *Melas.*

Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

Downing Street, May 31.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from Thomas Jackſon, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Turin, May 10.

My Lord,

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Auſtrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important.

Two days ago advice was received of a ſucceſsful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important poſt was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Broglio, with the loſs of four pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the reſt of the army in all the intermediate poſitions down to the ſea ſhore. The reſult of theſe attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the poſitions of St. Eſprit, and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.

In the official relation of theſe affairs, which has been publiſhed here, it is ſaid that the Britiſh veſſels which purſued the enemy on the coaſt, contributed greatly to accelerate their flight.

Yeſterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the Head-quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loſs of 1500 priſoners, 40 Officers, and the General of Diviſion Gravier, and 15 pieces of cannon. The Auſtrian General Brentano is ſaid to be mortally wounded. In conſequence of this affair, the whole Principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French are repreſented as retreating in the greateſt diſorder towards St Remo. In theſe official relations much praiſe is beſtowed on the Piedmonteſe Officers and Troops, who have much diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

The French have another poſition at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not ſuppoſed they can maintain, and it is not doubted that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days.

We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona: theſe places ſtill hold out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Tho. Jackſon.

Turin, May 13.

My Lord,

It is with infinite ſatisfaction that I can inform your Lordſhip of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have paſſed the Var; and Nice, with its two caſtles, was yeſterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of Gen. Kneſevich.

Gen. Kaim, the Commander in Chief here, has this moment ſent intelligence to the Government of this joyful event.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *T. Jackſon.*

Circumſtances attending the important capture of the William Tell, of 86 guns, as communicated by Capt. Dixon, of the Lion, to Lord Keith, and by his Lordſhip tranſmitted to the Admiralty, as follows:—

Lion at Sea, off Cape Paſſero, March 31, 1800.

Sir,

"I have the honour to inform you, that yeſterday morning, at nine o'clock, Cape Paſſero bearing N. one half E. diſtant ſeven leagues, the French ſhip of war Le Guillaume Tell, of 86 guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contre Admiral Dacres, ſurrendered, after a moſt gallant and obſtinate defence of

three hours and a half, to his Majeſty's ſhips Foudroyant, Lion, and Penelope.

"To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the ſignal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favourable ſtrong ſoutherly gale, together with the darkneſs which ſucceeded the ſetting of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ſhips of war were attempting to effect an eſcape, and which was immediately aſcertained by that judicious and truly valuable officer Capt. Blackwood, of the Penelope, who had been ſtationed a few hours before between the Lion and Valette, for the purpoſe of obſerving cloſely the motions of the enemy; nearly at midnight an enemy's ſhip was deſcried by him, when the Minorca was ſent to inform me of it, giving chace himſelf, apprizing me by ſignal that the ſtrange ſhips ſeen were hauled to the wind on the ſtarboard tack. I loſt not one moment in making the ſignal for the ſquadron to cut or ſlip, and directed Capt. Miller, of the Minorca, to run down to the Foudroyant and Alexander with the intelligence, and to repeat the ſignal.

"Under a preſs of canvas I gave chace until five A. M. ſolely guided by the cannonading of the Penelope; and, as a direction to the ſquadron, a rocket and blue light were ſhewn every half hour from the Lion. As the day broke, I found myſelf within gun-ſhot of the chace, and the Penelope within muſket-ſhot, raking her, the effects of whoſe well-directed fire during the night, had ſhot away the main and mizen top-maſts and main-yard; the enemy appeared in great confuſion, being reduced to his head-ſails, going with the wind on the quarter.

"The Lion was run cloſe alongſide; the yard arms of both ſhips being juſt clear, when a deſtructive broadſide of three round ſhot in each gun was poured in, luffing up acroſs the bow, when the enemy's jib-boom paſſed between the main and mizen-ſhrouds; after a ſhort interval, I had the pleaſure to ſee the boom carried away, and the ſhips diſentangled, maintaining a poſition acroſs the bow, firing to great advantage.

"I was not the leaſt ſolicitous either to board or to be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immenſe bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of muſquetry, which, with the bow chaſes ſhe could for a long time only uſe. I found it abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to keep from the broadſide of this ſhip: after being engaged about 50 minutes, the Foudroyant was ſeen under a preſs of canvas, and ſoon paſſed, hailing the enemy to ſtrike, which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ſhips, broadſide to broadſide, was moſt gallantly maintained, the Lion and Penelope frequently in ſituations to do great execution; in ſhort, Sir, after the hotteſt action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ſhip, oppoſed to thoſe of his Majeſty, and being totally diſmaſted, the French Admiral's flag and colours were ſtruck."

Capt. D. ſpeaks in terms of the higheſt approbation of the conduct of Capt. Blackwood, in leading the ſhips to the enemy, as well as in his admirable management of the frigate. The termination of the battle, he adds, muſt be attributed to the ſpirited fire of the Foudroyant, whoſe Captain, Sir Edward Berry, had added another laurel to the many he had gained during the war. On account of the crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant, Capt. Blackwood took poſſeſſion of the enemy, and proceeded with him to Syracuſe. The William Tell is of the largeſt dimenſions, and carries thirty-ſix pounders on the lower gun deck, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, twelve-pounders on the quarter-deck, and thirty-two pound carronades on the poop.

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Foudroyant, 8 killed, 61 wounded.
Lion, 7 killed, 38 wounded.
Penelope, 2 killed, 2 wounded.

Officers Killed or Wounded.

Foudroyant. Capt. Sir Edward Berry, ſlightly wounded, but did not quit the deck. Lieut. J. A. Blow; Philip Bridge, boatſwain; Edward Weſt, Granville Proby, Thomas Cole, midſhipmen, wounded.

Lion. Hugh Roberts, Alex. Hood, midſhipmen, wounded.

Penelope. Mr Damerel, Maſter, killed. Mr Silthorpe, Midſhipman, wounded.

The enemy's loſs was prodigious, amounting to upwards of *two hundred.*

Official account of the deſtruction of the Perenceuſe French frigate, communicated in

in a Letter from Capt. Osborne of the Tremendous, to Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, dated Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 3d:—

"SIR,

"I beg leave to inform you, that being off the Isle of France, in company with his Majesty's ship Adamant, on the 11th of December last, we chaced a French frigate, which ran on shore on the west side of the river Tombeau, about three miles from Port Louis in that island; after firing several broadsides at her she cut away her masts; at seven P. M. the boats were sent to destroy her under the command of Lieut. Gray of the Adamant, assisted by Lieut. Walker of that ship, Lieut. Symes of the Tremendous, and Lieut. Owen of the marines of the Adamant, who very handsomely requested to go upon that service.

"At half past nine the boats returned, bringing with them the officers and some few of the men, whom they found on board the frigate, which proved to be La Prenuese, of 44 guns and 300 men, commanded by Capt. L'Hermite, to which they set fire in several places, and which shortly blew up. The prompt and spirited manner in which this service was performed, under a heavy fire from the batteries, reflects great honour on Lieut. Gray, and the officers and men under his command.

"During our cruize the Adamant captured the Benjamin, a French sloop laden with coffee, from the Island of Bourbon, bound to the Isle of France, and the Bienfait, a French brig, laden with rice, for the same place; and the Tremendous captured the Neustra Senora del Carmen, a Spanish brig, laden with coffee, indigo, and bale goods, from the Isle of France to Rio de la Plata, all of which I am happy to inform you are arrived. I have the honour, &c.

J. Osborn."

Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White, &c.

The London Gazette of June 6, announces the appointments of Mr Secretary Dundas to be Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland, and of the same Right Hon. Gentleman, with the Dukes of Portland and Montrose, Lords Grenville, Belgrave and Bathurst, and Messrs. Pitt, Douglas, W. Dundas, Canning, and Wallace, to be Commissioners for managing the affairs of India;—also, the King's grant of the dignity of a Viscount to Lord Bridport, by the title of Viscount Bridport of Cricket St Thomas, county of Somerset.

The Gazettes of the 10th and 13th, contain 99 congratulatory Addresses to the King, among which are those of the Faculty of Advocates, Solicitors at Law, and Merchant Company, Edinburgh; the Counties of East Lothian, Fife, Lanark, Linlithgow, Aberdeen, and Moray; the Universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen, and the towns of Dumfries, Campbeltown, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Burntisland, Kirkcudbright, Banff, Forfar, Ayr, Irvine, Inverness, and Rothesay.

To the following address from the religious society of Quakers, his Majesty returned a very gracious answer:

To George the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

May it please the King,

Amidst the general satisfaction which thy late escape from an attempt on thy life hath occasioned, permit thy faithful and affectionate subjects, the religious Society of Friends, usually called Quakers, thus publicly to manifest their thankfulness for thy preservation.

We have received too many benefits during thy reign, too many marks of thy Princely favour, not to feel greatly interested in thy personal safety; and we earnestly desire that this providential deliverance may more and more incline thy heart to seek the direction of Divine Wisdom in all thy steps; for what greater can we implore for a Prince whom we honour and love, than that he may continually commend himself, and the people over whom he reigns, to the approbation of the King of Kings.

Signed in, by order, and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in London the 29th day of the 5th month 1800.

W. Alexander, Clerk to the Meeting this year.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the Foreign Journals, &c.

FRANCE.—The domestic news of Paris is unimportant. The acts of the Government are, a decree annulling passports granted by foreign Ministers to persons who are not of their own nations: Another extending the amnesty to those of the

the weſtern departments which were placed out of the protection of the conſtitution by the law of the 10th of January laſt. A letter from the Miniſter of Marine, intimating that the preliminaries of peace had been concluded between France and Algiers, that the Dey of Algiers was to reſpect the French flag, and the Dey of France was to reſpect the Algerine flag. And an order from the Miniſtry of General Police to the Prefects of the departments, enjoining the ſtrict execution of the laws reſpecting Emigrants.

From the ſecond half of the preſent year the penſions of the State are to be paid in ſpecie, through the medium of the Bank of France. There have been ſeveral ſudden deaths in Paris, in conſequence of the extreme heat.

PORTUGAL.—The firſt Liſbon mail brought a rumour of the aſſembling of a Spaniſh force at Cordova, with apparently hoſtile deſigns againſt Portugal, in conſequence of which the Portugueſe troops had been put under ſtrict diſcipline, and engineers had been ſent to inſpect and fortify the ſtrong places on the frontier. By the packet which brought the laſt mail, a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches for Government. Their contents have not tranſpired, but they may be gueſſed at, if credit be due to the following letter, dated Liſbon, Auguſt 2d, received by the mail:—

"Laſt week an expreſs arrived in great ſpeed from Madrid, and a Council of State was immediately called; ſince then two other expreſſes have come in, and there have been many councils held. Orders have been iſſued to preſs every perſon that could be procured, for the army and navy. The frontier places have been directed to be held in readineſs for defence; and the packet has been detained till to-morrow, to ſend the reſult of the councils to England. To guard againſt accidents, the other packet will ſail on Thurſday next, with duplicates. You will aſk me why all this confuſion? I am going to tell you—Bonaparte has ſent propoſitions of peace to this Government, which are ſaid to be a demand of ten millions of cruſades, (about 2s. 6d. each;) that the port ſhould be open to the French, and that they ſhould be upon equal privileges with the moſt favoured nations. He gives 60 days for a definitive anſwer—after which, none will be accepted—and threatens, in caſe of a refuſal, to march 60,000 men into Portugal. He concludes by ſaying—You know me well enough to be ſure that I never ſay any thing I do not perform. If England agrees to theſe requiſitions we may go on pretty well; but upon her determination every thing depends."

ITALY.—It is aſſerted, that after the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte endeavoured to perſuade the Biſhop of Vercelli to go as Ambaſſador to the new Pope for accommodating the differences ſubſiſting between the Papal See and France in regard to religion. The Biſhop having declined the invitation, on account of his age, the Conſul wrote to the Pope, congratulating him on his exaltation, and inviting him to nominate two prelates for the above purpoſe. Letters from Rome of 28th July, received by the laſt mail, ſay—"It is beyond a doubt that the Firſt Conſul is treating with the Pope for the reſtoration of the Catholic Religion in France, and the recal of the exiled Biſhops. His Holineſs has already communicated this propoſition to a College of Cardinals; and a ſecret congregation has been held on the ſubject."

SWITZERLAND.—Another revolution has taken place in this miſerable, oppreſſed, and enſlaved country. This ancient aſylum of liberty, of virtue, of induſtry, and of ſimplicity, ſo baſely invaded by the cut-throat bands of Schauenbourg and Brune, muſt have its 18th Brumaire, and its Conſular Government. On the 7th inſt. the Executive Committee, addreſſed a meſſage to the Councils, ſtrongly deſcriptive of the deplorable ſituation of the country, which is imputed ſolely to the imperfections of the Conſtitution, and the miſconduct of thoſe charged with the adminiſtration of it. With the meſſage was preſented the project of a decree, by which the Legiſlative Councils are aboliſhed, and replaced by a Council of 43 members, of whom 35 are to be choſen by the Executive Commiſſion from the ci-devant Legiſlature, and the members of the Executive afterwards to reſign their powers, and take their places in the Legiſlative Council, to which, thus conſtituted, eight members are to be added, choſen from the generality of the citizens. Seven members to be choſen from the Legiſlative Council to form a new Executive Council, and all the

the powers and functions of the old Legislative and Executive to be exercised by the new.

GERMANY, &c.—The order for sending away strangers continues to be rigorously enforced at Vienna. All the French emigrants have, it is said, received orders to quit the Austrian States. The Circle of Suabia, among other requisitions, furnishes 100,000 pairs of shoes for the French army. The town of Menheim and the adjacent country is required to deliver 60,000 portions of bread, and as much meat and other necessaries. Moreau has remitted two of the eight millions demanded from Bavaria, and prolonged the term of payment, and 150,000 livres of the sum demanded of Ratisbon. He has also, it is said, remitted more than half of the contribution demanded from Frankfort. Money cannot be procured in Suabia for the payment of the contributions, although 7 to 8 per cent. interest is offered for it.

LONDON

June 29. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament with the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In putting an end to this laborious session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

"This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British constitution, and to establish, on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole empire.

"I have witnessed with great concern the severe pressure on my people from the continued scarcity of the season; but I trust that, under the blessing of Providence, there is now every reason to expect that the approaching harvest will afford a speedy and effectual relief.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigences of the public service. I regret deeply the necessity of these repeated sacrifices on the part of my subjects: But they have been requisite for the preservation of our dearest interests, and it is a great consolation to observe, that, notwithstanding the continuance of unusual burdens, the revenue, commerce, and resources of the country have flourished beyond all former example, and are still in a state of progressive augmentation.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The course of the campaign upon the Continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers, from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant success of my allies.

"Much as these events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintainance of our own rights and interests, and for animating and supporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

"Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs; and the determination manifested in your recent declarations and conduct, must afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my allies, the general interests, and of providing, under every circumstance, for the honour of my crown, for the happiness of my subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 7th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this

this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 7th day of October next."

SCOTLAND.

June 24. The University of Edinburgh, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the usual public and private trials. The titles of their inaugural dissertations are annexed to their names.

From VIRGINIA.

J. Boswell Bott,	*De Hydrocephalo Acuto.*
R. E. Meade,	—*Menſibus.*

Of JAMAICA.

C. Bernard,	—*Exercitationes.*

From PORTUGAL.

H. X. Baeta,	—*Typho.*

From ENGLAND.

J. S. Lawſon,	—*Alimento Aſſimilando.*
J Robinſon,	—*Urinæ Secretione Suppreſſa.*
C. Wilſon,	—*Hydrope.*
C. Rattray,	—*Natura, Cauſis, Effectibus, & Cura Hydatidum.*
J. Jackſon,	—*Pneumonia.*
J. G Loy,	—*Phthiſi Pulmonum.*
W. Adams,	—*Phthiſi Pulmonali.*
R. Baumgartner	—*Cauſis Generalibus Incolarum Numerum, accelerantibus et impedientibus.*
R. Parkinſon,	—*Typho.*
T. E. Headlam,	—*Cordis Palpitatione.*
J. Foreman, Berwick upon-Tweed	—*Dyſpepſia.*

From IRELAND.

W. L. Sayers,	—*Dyſenteria.*
C. Daly,	—*Epilepſia.*
S. S. Thomſon,	—*Rubeola.*
J. K Carey,	—*Phthiſi Pulmonali.*
J. Swift,	—*Dyſpepſia.*
T. Dromgoel,	—*Rheumatiſmo.*
D. O'Callaghan,	— *Cynanche Maligna.*
J. Niblock,	—*Ophthalmia.*

Of SCOTLAND.

T. Moffat,	—*Apoplexia Hydrocephalica.*
J. M'Kechnie,	—*Hydrope, Cauſis et Curatione.*
D. Forbes,	—*Variola.*
G. Colquhoun,	—*Cerebri Concuſſione.*
J Morton,	—*Phthiſi Pulmonali.*
R. E. Taylor,	—*Hominum Varietatibus.*
F. Home,	— *Phthiſi*
T. M Whirter,	—*Pneumonia.*
C. Moriſon,	—*Dyſenteria.*
J. Bremner,	—*Scarlatina Anginoſa.*

Scots Appeals.

The following is an accurate liſt of the appeals from the Court of Seſſion, decided by the Houſe of Peers laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, with their determinations generally:

1. Donaldſon *v.* Lord Perth (reſpecting an action of Damages, brought by the appellant, which was diſmiſſed)—*Affirmed.*

2. M'Culloch *v.* Allan, reſpecting ſchoolmaſters—*Reverſed.* By this deciſion it is determined that ſchoolmaſters are under the *Eccleſiaſtical* juriſdiction, and liable to the judgment of Preſbyteries for their ſufficiency, qualifications, and deportment in their office.

3. Stein *v.* Ferries, reſpecting delivering whiſky.---*Reverſed.*

4. Riddoch *v.* Douglas, Heron, & Co. reſpecting a cautionary debt---*Affirmed* with a variation.

5. Birnie & Co. *v* Weir---*Affirmed* with L.100 coſts.

6. Whytlaw *v.* Coats---*Affirmed.*

9. Marquis of Titchfield *v.* A. Primroſe Cumming, Eſq. reſpecting the eſtate of Gordonſton---*Affirmed.*

8. Earl of Galloway and John Gordon, Eſq. *v.* the Lords of the Treaſury, reſpecting a cautionary bond for the late Admiral Keith Stewart---*Referred* back to the Court of Seſſion.

Recapitulation:—Affirmed, 5. Reverſed, 2. Remitted, 1.---Total 8.

Aug. 2. The Silver Club, given by the city of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and won by John Clerk, Eſq. Advocate.

Aug. 8. The annual examination of the High School took place. The young gentlemen in the different claſſes went through their exerciſes in a manner that did great honour to themſelves and their maſters. The Gold Medal, the gift of Colonel Peter Murray was adjudged to Mr Samuel M'Cormick (ſon of Edward M'Cormick, Eſq. advocate,) Dux of the Higheſt Claſs.

Grain imported into Leith the week ending the 23d Auguſt:---*Foreign*, Wheat, 5976 bolls; Oats, 1378¾ do.; Peaſe, 160 do.---*Coaſtwiſe*, Oats, 786¼ bolls; Oatmeal, 47 bolls; Wheat, 880 bolls; Wheat Flour, 41 qrs. 2 buſhels; Peaſe, 740 bolls; Beans, 200 bolls; Barley, 841 bolls, 6 buſhels; Flour, 50 ſacks, 60 caſks; Bear or Bigg, 224½ qrs.; Bear Meal, 89 bolls.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

July 29. At Barnfield, Mrs Inches, a ſon.

30. At Largie, Mrs Macdonald, a daughter.

—. The Lady of George James Campbell, Eſq. of Treeſbanks, a ſon.

31. At her houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Mrs Maxwell of Carriden, a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Baberton, Mrs Gordon, a ſon.

10. At Newbattle-Abbey, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Ancram, a ſon.

11. At Woodburn, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a ſon.

14. At Murthly Caſtle, Lady Stewart, a daughter.

15. At Achnagown, near Inverneſs, Mrs Fraſer of Culboky, a ſon.

15. At Muſſelburgh, the Lady of Major Campbell, of the 91ſt regiment, a ſon.

21. At Newington, Mrs Marjoribanks, two daughters.

24. At Yeller, the Marchioneſs of Tweedale, of three ſons, two of whom are ſtillborn.

MARRIAGES.

June 30. At Dumfries, Mr W. Wallace, writer, to Miſs M'Vitie, daughter of the late Mr John M'Vitie, of the George Inn.

Lately, by ſpecial licence, Brigadier General Mackenzie, to Mrs Middleditch, of Peckwell Houſe, Devonſhire.

Mr John Bell, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Smith, daughter of Mr ohn Smith, jun. bookſeller.

July 1. At Peterhead, Mr John Moir, landſcape painter in Edinburgh, to Miſs Catherine Byres, eldeſt daughter of the late Capt. John Byres, of the Engineers, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

4. Mr Thomas Bonnar, Architect, to Miſs Margaret Gairdner, daughter of the late Mr Ebenezer Gairdner, merchant.

5. At Forres, Col. Louis Grant, of Auchernich, to Miſs Eliza Ann Grant, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Duncan Grant, Eſq. of Lingeſtown.

5. At the manſe of Birnie, the rev. Wm. Gordon of Urquhart, to Miſs Anderſon.

7. At Ardgowan, J. Cuninghame, Eſq. of Craigends, to Mrs Maxwell, widow of the late Capt. Maxwell of the 16th regiment, and daughter of Sir Wm. Cuninghame, of Robertland, Bart.

7. At Aberdeen, Wm. Duff, Eſq. of Corſinday, to Miſs Charlotte Innes, daughter of the deceaſed Alex. Innes of Clerkſeat, Eſq. advocate in Aberdeen.

At London, the Rev. Geo. Walton Onſlow, of Ripley, in Surrey, to Miſs Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the late Commiſſioner Campbell.

7. At Gourock, Alex. Sutherland Eſq. of the iſland of St Vincent, to Miſs Magdalene Webſter, daughter of Mr John Webſter, Gourock.

July 8. At Tarmore, Captain J. Malcolmſon, of Gen. Wemyſs's regiment of foot, to Miſs Barbara Grant, daughter of Captain Grant, Rippachie.

14. At Glaſgow, John Gordon, Eſq. merchant, to Miſs Alſton, eldeſt daughter of John Alſton, Eſq. merchant,

—. At Glaſgow, Mr James Moriſon, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Mary Brown, ſecond daughter of the late Mr John Brown, merchant.

21. Mr Arch. Hunter, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Helen Grahame, daughter of the deceaſed John Grahame, Eſq of Glenry.

23. At Edinburgh, Geo. M'Callum, Eſq. of Thornhill, to Miſs Dalgleiſh, elder daughter of James Dalgleiſh, Eſq. of Reddach.

25. At Ury, John Innes, Eſq. of Cowie, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Barclay, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, Eſq. of Ury, Member of Parliament for Kincardineſhire.

29. At Newliſton, John Buchan Hepburn, Eſq. of Letham, only ſon of George Buchan Hepburn, Eſq. of Smeaton, to Miſs Hog, only daughter of Thomas Hog, Eſq. of Newliſton.

Aug. 5. At Stornham Church, Herts, Laurence Dundas Campbell, Eſq. of Ardchattan, to Miſs Courtenay, ſecond daughter of John Courtenay, Eſq. Member for Appleby.

6. At Auchlunkart, in Banff-ſhire, David Monypenny, Eſq. Advocate, to Miſs Stewart, daughter of the late Andrew Stewart of Auchlunkart, Eſq. writer to the ſignet.

—. At Stirling, Mr Alexander Jaffray, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Jaffray.

9. At Culcabook, near Inverneſs, Robert Drummond. Eſq. younger of Keltie, to Miſs Katharine Robertſon, daughter of Arthur Robertſon, Eſq. of Inches.

11. At Glaſgow, Mr John Fleming, writer, to Miſs Chriſtian Smellie, daughter of Mr Richard Smellie, merchant, Glaſgow.

—. At Cordale, Hubert Marſhall, Eſq. merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Stirling, eldeſt daughter of John Stirling, Eſq. of Tullicheivan.

11. At Paiſley, Mr William Giffen, merchant, to Miſs margaret Boyle, daughter of Mr John Boyle, merchant.

18. At Kirkcudbright, Mr James Cririe, of the High School, Edinburgh, to Miſs Lennox, doughter of James Lennox, Eſq. one of the Magiſtrates of Kirkcudbright.

21. At Mary-le-bone church, London, Captain Sabine, of the 1ſt foot guards, to Miſs Paſley, eldeſt daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley, Bart.

At London, Bryan Crowther, Eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Hacket, daughter of Andrew Hacket, Eſq. of Spratton Place.

22. William Clarke, Eſq. merchant, of Ludgate Hill London, to Miſs Margaret Halkett, eldeſt daughter of Col. Frederick Halkett of the Scotch Brigade.

Alexander Blair, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Nancy Maxwell, daughter of David Maxwell, Eſq.

DEATHS.

1799. *Oct.* At Seringapatam, Lieut. Robert Grant, of his Majeſty's Scots brigade, in the 24th year of his age, eldeſt ſon of Dr Robert Grant, phyſician in Inverneſs.

27. On board the Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, on his paſſage home, Lieutenant John Black of the Scots brigade, ſon of the late Bailie Peter Black of Dunfermline.

Dec. 2. At Hallyall, in the Myſore Country, Aſſiſtant Surgeon Robert Adamſon, of the Madras troops, eldeſt ſon of Dr Adamſon, St Andrews.

1800. *May* 1. At Minard, Jamaica, Mrs Campbell, widow of the late Archibald Campbell, Eſq. of Knockbuy.

14. At Luzia, Jamaica, John Paterſon, Eſq.

17. At his houſe, Canongate, Mr Robert Hunter, writer, Edinburgh.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr John Bertram, third ſon of William Bertram, Eſq. of Kerſwell.

19. At Edinburgh, Alexander Milne, Eſq. of Aberdeen.

20. At Kerſie Houſe, John Edmonſtoune, Eſq. of Cambuſwallace.

—. At Auchenlee, Mrs Cleland, wife of James Cleland, Eſq. of Auchenlee.

—. Mrs Charlotte Grant, wife of Mr John Smith, merchant in Glaſgow.

21 At the Lodge of Rothiemurchus, William Grant, Eſq. late Lieutenant-Col. in the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot. He entered this Regiment early in life, and remained in it for nearly forty years.

—. At Perth, Robert Stewart, merchant.

—. At Paiſley, Mrs Carlile, wife of Mr James Carlile, manufacturer.

22. Mrs Kirkpatrick, wife of James Kirkpatrick, Eſq. Banker, Newport, Iſle of Wight.

23. At his houſe, Antigua Street, near Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Lindſay, late Surgeon in London.

24. Miſs Mary Cumine Craig, daughter of Mr John Craig, Advocate in Aberdeen.

—. At his houſe, at Powder-hall, near Edinburgh, Sir John Hunter Blair of Dunſkey and Robertland, Bart.

27. At Dumfries, Robert Gilleſpie of Pulton, Eſq.

28. At Broach, in Stirlingſhire, Mr William Leckie, Surgeon in Glaſgow.

—. At Bath, Adam Gordon, Eſq. of Lime-ſtreet.

At London, J. Moneypenny, of Maytham Hall, Kent, Eſq.

At London, Miſs H. Spottiſwoode, youngeſt daughter of Robert Spottiſwoode, Eſq. of Auſtin Friars.

June 4. Mr James Fraſer, writer in Wigton.

5. At Kirktown, near Inverneſs, Mr William Fraſer.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr John Gloag, ſen. merchant.

6. Near Lexington, Virginia, after a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with much Chriſtian patience, Mrs Jean Telfer, relict of the Rev. David Somervell, ſometime miniſter of the goſpel at Strathaven, Lanarkſhire.

8. At Edinburgh, George Abercromby, Eſq. of Tullybody, in the 95th year of his age.

23. At Plymouth, Lieut. John Nairne of the Royal Navy, eldeſt ſon of Lieut.-Col. Nairne of Drum-Kilbo.

24. At Weſt Wemyſs, Mr Andw. Thomſon, ſenior.

24. At Dundee, Lady Ramſay, widow of Sir James Ramſay of Banff, Bart. in her 81ſt year.

—. At Wanſtead, Eſſex, George Farquhar Kinloch, Eſq. merchant in London.

At London, of an apoplectic fit, Wm. Cruickſhank, Eſq. an eminent ſurgeon.

Lately, at Sculcoat, in the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, Lieut. Col. George Thomſon, late of the 60th regiment of foot.

At Bellemena, Peter M'Lardye, Eſq. Adjutant in the Loyal Tay Fencibles.

At Donaghadee, Mr David M'Muir Dickſon, late Surgeon in the navy.

25. At Blair-Logie, whither ſhe had gone from Stirling, for the recovery of her health, Miſs Anne Fullton, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr John Fullton, phyſician in Pittenweem.

26. At Greenock, Jas. Campbell, younger, of Rudil.

26. At Whitſome Manſe, the Rev. Mr John Waugh, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 88th year of his age, and 58th of his miniſtry.

28. Near Muſſelburgh, Mr Geo. Walker, ſenior, late drawing maſter in Edinburgh.

29. At Gayfield, Lady Gordon, relict of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Gordon of Leſmoir, Bart.

—. At Inverneſs, Miſs Barbara Ann Macgillivray, only daughter of the deceaſed Captain William Macgillivray of Dunmaglaſs.

—. Mr James Pagan, of Curraſtanes.

—. At Dumfries, Mrs Pagan, wife of Mr John Pagan, ſtocking manufacturer.

30. At Bath, Mrs Mary Smith, mother of

of Sir Sidney Smith. She was daughter of Pinkney Wilkinſon, Eſq.

July 1. Mrs Jean Dickſon, wife of Mr Charles Wilſon, Surgeon, Glaſgow, much regretted.

2. At Drummond Caſtle, James Lord Perth.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr Matthew Shaw, manufacturer.

3. At Aberdeen, James Thomſon, Eſq. caſhier to the Commercial Banking Company of that city.

4. At Southampton, of a rapid conſumption, in his 25th year, Mr Wm. Blake, ſon of the Rev. Mr Blake, miniſter of St James's Chapel, Aberdeen.

5. Mr Thomas Allan, merchant, Leith.

—. At Kirkurd Manſe, Mrs Marion Laidlaw, relict of the Rev. Mr William Anderſon, miniſter at Manor.

—. At Gargunnock Houſe, Col. James Eldingtoun of Gargunnock.

6. Mrs Alexis M'Kinnon, wife of Mr Henry Wardrop, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At her houſe North Caſtle Street, Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Jean Sempell.

—. Miſs Jeſſy Smith, younger daughter of the late Donald Smith, merchant at Inverneſs.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Henning, wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant John Henning, of the late Eaſt and Weſt Lothian Fencible Cavalry.

7. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Porteous, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Wm. Porteous, Eſq. of Carmacoup.

8. At Stockbridge, Mr James Dickſon, bookſeller, Edinburgh.

10. At Paiſley, Mrs Margaret Kibble, wife of William Orr, Eſq. of Kaiſton.

11. At Wexford, Mrs Captain Hamilton of Milnburn.

—. Mrs Walker, widow of the late Rev. Mr Walker Dunnotar, and daughter of the late Provoſt Stewart.

12. At Inverary, Miſs Jane Campbell, daughter of the late John Campbell of Kintraw.

13. At Weems, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Captain John Willock.

At his father's, at Harton Place, Surry, Mr James Trotter of Kettleſheil.

At London, Thomas Irving, Eſq. Inſpector Gen. of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

16. At Renfrew, Mr John Mitchell, late Provoſt of that burgh.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm. Nelſon lecturer on Chemiſtry.

17. At Montroſe, Lieut. Robert Walker, of the Montroſe Royal Volunteers, in the 26th year of his age; a young man of very promiſing abilities and engaging manners. He was interred with military honours on the 21ſt, attended by the Officers of the Royal and Loyal Volunteers, and other reſpectable gentlemen. The band of muſic played a ſolem dead march, until they reached the place of interment, when three volleys were fired over the grave. The ceremony was awful and impreſſive; and conducted in every reſpect, with great propriety.

July 18. At Glaſgow, Mr J. Fleming, ſon of the late William Fleming, Eſq. of Kelvin Bank.

19. At Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, Mrs Brodie, the Lady of A. Brodie, Eſq. of Arnhall, M. P.

—. At Glaſgow, Mrs Janet Hamilton, wife of Mr Robert Wallace, ſenior.

21. At Aberbeen, Wm. King, of Newmill, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Duffus.

22. At Edinburgh, Miſs Warner, eldeſt daughter of the late Patrick Warner, Eſq. of Ardeer.

23. At Brighton, Mrs Buchanan, wife of David Buchanan, Eſq. of Mount Vernon.

24. At the Hotwells, Briſtol, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 17, Mr Robert Allan, junior, youngeſt ſon of Robert Allan, Eſq. banker in Edinburgh.

—. At Glaſgow, Ronald M'Donell, Eſq. late Lieutenant and Paymaſter in the Glengarry fencible regiment.

25. At Edinburgh, William Robertſon, Eſq. late of Sawmill.

—. At Newtonhead, near Douglas Mill, Mr John Coventry.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gun, wife of Capt. Gun, of the 66th regiment.

28. At Aberdeen, Mr James Black, merchant

—. At Merchiſton, Mrs M'Queen, wife of Mr M'Queen of the Ceſs office.

29. Mr Robert Duncan, ſchoolmaſter of Inverkeithing.

31. At the Manſe of Logie, the Rev. James Wright, in the 80th year of his age.

—. At Kilbride, in South Uiſt, Colin Macdonald, Eſq. of Boiſdale.

Aug. 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Gordon, relict of the deceaſed James Hay, Eſq. of Pitſour.

2. At Kirkhill, Weſt Lothian, Mrs Erſkine of the Holmes, Roxburghſhire, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, M. P.

3. At Gourock, near Greenock, Mrs Janet Ritchie, wife of the Rev. Archibald Williamſon, miniſter of the goſpel, Glaſgow.

—. At Inchbrakie, Miſs Jean Græme, youngeſt ſiſter of the deceaſed Patrick Græme, Eſq. of Inchbrakie.

—. At Bankend, Mr William Gow, merchant, Glaſgow.

Aug. 4. At Woodhead Houſe, William Lennox, Eſq. of Woodhead.

5. At Gigha, Mrs Macneill of Gigha.

—. At Edinburgh, Henry Butter, Eſq. of Pitlochry.

6. At Dumfries, Ebenezer Hepburn, Eſq. late Provoſt of that borough.

—. Mrs Margaret Campbell, wife of Mr Thomas Layton, merchant in Glaſgow.

7. At Glaſgow, Florence M'Carty, Eſq. of the county of Cork.

—. Joſhua Tait, Eſq. of Long-rigg.

At Dumfries, Mr Alexander Brown, ſurgeon.

Aug. 10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marg. Abercrombie, relict of the late Colonel Mungo Graham of the Scots Brigade.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Millar, Supervifor of Excife.

14. Mr Paterſon Rollo.

—. At Leith, Mr Thomas Paton, rope and ſail maker.

16. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Hart, relict of George Schaw, Eſq. of Kerſiebank.

23. At the Manſe of Kilſyth, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs Barbara Black Stirling.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF MELANCHOLY.

A PERSON who for many ſad years has laboured under the baleful influence of a melancholy mind, takes this method of informing thoſe of her unhappy country people who ſilently ſuffer under the ſame deplorable calamity, that by a watchful attention to the diſorder, in all its different ſtages, ſhe is at laſt thoroughly convinced that ſhe has diſcovered the cauſe, and ſhe alſo hopes, the cure of it.

It is true, her conjectures on the ſubject have, in general, been treated, by thoſe of the faculty whom ſhe has conſulted, as merely ideal and impoſſible to exiſt; but as the wiſeſt of them have never yet been able to explore its hidden ſource, ſhe deems it no unbecoming aſſurance to prefer, in this inſtance, her own experience to their opinion; and therefore uſes the medium of a public paper, as the only means for conveying her thoughts to thoſe who are more immediately concerned in them, in order that the means of recovery may be put in their own power.

It may be neceſſary to give ſome account of the feelings and ſymptoms which take place during the progreſs of the diſorder, that the patient may be at no loſs to diſtinguiſh his own unhappy malady, from thoſe other ſpecies of low ſpirits which erroneouſly bear the ſame name. At firſt he will be ſenſible of a dullneſs and ſtupidity growing upon him, which not all his efforts are able to ſhake off. He often finds himſelf at a loſs for ideas on the moſt common topics of converſation; and though he can think juſtly and rationally when alone, yet he ſeldom goes into company, when any mental exertion is required, but he leaves it diſſatisfied with himſelf, and diſguſted with the world. Lowneſs and dejection creep on apace. His paſſions are all aſleep. His heart becomes dead to every earthly enjoyment. All the tender ſenſibilities, and kind affections of his ſoul are loſt in ſenſeleſs apathy. He flies to ſolitude as the only relief from abſolute miſery, but in ſolitude he can only ruminate on his wretched ſtate, without being able to remedy it. He tries to ſhed tears for relief, but the ſluices of his eyes are entirely dried up, and he wanders a monument of ſtupid woe. He has no feeling of bodily pain or ſickneſs, and is therefore aſhamed to complain. As the diſorder gains ground, he becomes more and more unhappy, until at laſt he is impelled to the dreadful alternative, of either breaking out into fooliſh and incoherent talk, to ſave himſelf the trouble of thinking, or elſe to plunge at once into eternity. Theſe are the awful feelings which overwhelm his oppreſſed ſoul, but by attentive obſervation, he will alſo ſee ſome very unnatural ſymptoms appear in the body. Though little exerciſe fatigues him, yet he is unapt to ſweat from the moſt violent bodily exertion. The loudeſt and moſt inſtantaneous noiſe will never make his heart leap with ſurpriſe. He is able to bear the moſt intenſe cold, without ſhivering or trembling as he ſees other people do. In ſhort, his whole frame appears to be little elſe than a maſs of lifeleſs unfeeling clay. After what has been ſaid, the ſuffering patient can be at no loſs to trace his own wretched feelings in thoſe of a fellow-ſufferer; and ſhe ſhall now proceed to inform him, that ſhe has every good reaſon to believe, that the diſorder takes its riſe from an obſtruction of the blood veſſels in the back of the neck, or upper part of the ſpine; and that the ſimple remedy of wearing a ſeton between the ſhoulders, with plenty of exerciſe in the open air, and a doſe of glauber ſalts, or a draught of ſea-water once every fortnight, would in time reſtore him to comfort and tranquillity.

To know, in a future period, that the above advice proves of the benefit which the writer moſt fervently wiſhes it, will be the higheſt gratification that the world can now afford her.

SHETLAND, *Aug.* 22*d* 1800. *J. B. S.*